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PREPARATION for the UNIVERSITIES, for the Naval, Military, East Indian, and Civil Services, for the Preliminary Examinations for the Legal and Medical Professions, and for Mercantile and other Pursuits, under the direction of the Principal, the Rev. E. R. SLATER, M.A., late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. The MICHAELMAS TERM commences on 10th SEPTEMBER. Particulars as to Cadetships, Exhibitions, Scholarships, Prizes, Medals, Terms, Successes of former Pupils, &c., may be obtained of the Secretary. By order of the Council, ALFRED JAMES, Secretary. Royal Naval School, New-cross, S.E., August, 1879.

GUY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.—OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS.—A Scholarship of the value of One Hundred and Twenty-five Guineas will be offered for OPEN COMPETITION on WEDNESDAY, September 25th. Subjects of Examination: Classics, Mathematics, and Modern Languages. A Second Scholarship, also of the value of One Hundred and Twenty-five Guineas, will be offered for Open Competition on the same day. Subjects of Examination: Inorganic Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology. For further particulars apply to the DEAN, Guy's Hospital, S.E.

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—THE WINTER SESSION will OPEN on WEDNESDAY, October 1, with an INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS, at Three P.M., by Dr. SIDNEY COULAND. The Medical School attached to the Hospital provides the most complete means for the education of students preparing for the University of London, the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and the Society of Apothecaries. TWO ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS, of the annual value of 22, and 24, tenable for Two Years, will be competed for on SEPTEMBER 25th and following days.—Further information may be obtained from the DEAN or the RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER, at the Hospital. ANDREW CLARK, Dean.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL and COLLEGE.—THE WINTER SESSION begins October 1st. The Hospital has a service of 710 Beds (including 30 at Highgate for Convalescents). Students can reside within the Hospital walls subject to College regulations. For particulars apply personally, or by letter, to the WARDEN of the College, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Smithfield, E.C. A Handbook forwarded on application.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL and COLLEGE.—OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS. Three Open Scholarships will be offered for COMPETITION on September 25th. Candidates must be under Twenty-five years of age, and not have entered to the Medical or Surgical practice of any Metropolitan Medical School.—Two in Science, of the value of 130*l.* (one limited to candidates under Twenty years of age). Subjects:—Botany, Zoology, Physics, Chemistry.—One of the value of 60*l.* in Latin, Mathematics, and French, German, or Greek, at the option of the candidate, not more than one to be taken by any candidate. For particulars and papers of former examinations apply personally, or by letter, to the WARDEN of the College, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Smithfield, E.C.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL and COLLEGE.—CLASSES for the UNIVERSITY of LONDON MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—A Class is held from October 8th for the January Examination. Fee (including all subjects), 10*l.* 10*s.* PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION.—A Class in all the subjects of this Examination, including Practical Work, is held from January to July. Fee to moderate Charges and prompt Settlements, 10*l.* 10*s.* (including Chemicals). FIRST M.B. EXAMINATION.—A Class is held from January to July. Fee, 7*l.* 7*s.* All these Classes are Open to Students of the Hospital and to others. For particulars apply to the WARDEN of the College, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Smithfield, E.C.

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UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.

SESSION, 1879-80.

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Lord Rector—The Right Hon. the EARL OF ROSEBURY.

Vice-Chancellor and Principal—The Very Rev. W. R. PIRIE, D.D.

I.—FACULTY OF ARTS.

THE SESSION commences on MONDAY, the 20th October, and closes on FRIDAY, 2nd April. The LECTURES begin on WEDNESDAY, 29th October.

CLASSES.	PROFESSORS.	HOURS.	CLASS FEE.
JUNIOR GREEK	WILLIAM D. GEDDES, LL.D., and Assistant	9 to 10 A.M., and 11 A.M. to 12 P.M.	23 0
SENIOR GREEK	WILLIAM D. GEDDES, LL.D., and Assistant	10 to 11 A.M.	23 0
JUNIOR LATIN	JOHN BLACK, M.A., and Assistant	10 to 11 A.M., and 12 P.M. to 1 P.M.	23 0
SENIOR LATIN	JOHN BLACK, M.A., and Assistant	11 A.M. to 12 P.M.	23 0
ENGLISH LANGUAGE and COMPOSITION	ALEXANDER BAIN, LL.D.	1 P.M. to 2 P.M. on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday	1 10
LOGIC	ALEXANDER BAIN, LL.D.	12 to 1 P.M. on Tuesday and Thursday	3 0
JUNIOR MATHEMATICS	GEORGE PIRIE, M.A., and Assistant	9 to 10 A.M., and 12 to 1 P.M.	3 0
SENIOR MATHEMATICS	GEORGE PIRIE, M.A., and Assistant	9 to 10 A.M. daily; 1 P.M. to 2 P.M. on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday	3 0
JUNIOR NATURAL PHILOSOPHY	DAVID THOMSON, M.A., and Assistant	10 to 11 A.M. on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday	1 10
SENIOR NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, Div. I.	DAVID THOMSON, M.A., and Assistant	10 to 11 A.M. daily	3 0
DO. DO. Div. II.	DAVID THOMSON, M.A., and Assistant	11 A.M. to 12 Noon on Tuesdays and Thursdays	3 0
DO. DO. PRACTICAL CLASS	DAVID THOMSON, M.A., and Assistant	9 to 10 A.M. daily, and 1 P.M. to 2 P.M. on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday	3 0
MORAL PHILOSOPHY	JOHN FIFE, M.A.	2 to 3 P.M.	3 0
NATURAL HISTORY	JAMES COSGAR EWART, M.D. F.R.S.E.		3 0

The Fee for Students taking a Senior Class in any subject, without previous attendance on the Junior Class in the same subject, is 3*l.* 3*s.* Matriculation Fee, 1*l.* For the Degree of M.A., 1*l.* 1*s.* for each of three Examinations.

The Course of Study for the Degree of M.A. embraces two years' attendance on Greek, Latin, and Mathematics, and one on English Literature, Natural Philosophy, Logic, Moral Philosophy, and Natural History. Any Student who, at the time of his entrance to the University, shall, on examination, be found qualified to attend the Higher Classes of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, or any of them, shall be admitted to such Higher Class or Classes without having attended the first or Junior Class or Classes.

N.B.—There is no degree of "M.A. in the Classics," or in any other single department, given by this University. The degree of M.A. is given by Examination in four departments, viz.:—(1) Classics; (2) Mathematics, including Natural Philosophy; (3) Mental Philosophy, including Logic and English; (4) Natural History—and it is necessary to pass in all these departments before a right to the degree can be acquired.

BURSARIES.

The Annual Bursary Competition will begin on Monday, the 20th of October, at 3 o'clock P.M., on which occasion there will be offered 45 Bursaries, of which 30 are in the patronage of the University, and 15 that of the Magistrates and Town Council of Aberdeen. All but 14 are open without restriction. They are tenable for four years of the Curriculum, and are of the following annual value, viz.:—Two of 35*l.*; four of 32*l.*; two of 24*l.*; five of 20*l.*; one of 18*l.*; two of 16*l.*; eight of 15*l.*; two of 14*l.*; one of 13*l.* 10*s.*; six of 12*l.*; one of 11*l.* 2*s.*; one of 10*l.* 10*s.*; three of 10*l.*; and seven of inferior value.

Three Greenacre Bursaries of 30*l.*, and one Lendrum Bursary of 15*l.*, as also separately advertised, are included in the above.

Candidates are required to bring with them Certificates of their Age, signed by the Ministers and Session Clerks of their respective Parishes, to be produced, if required, when the result of the Examination is intimated.

Candidates for the Macpherson Bursaries of 50*l.* and 3*l.* are requested to lodge with the Secretary, on or before the 14th of October, Certificates from a Gaelic Minister as to their knowledge of the Gaelic Language.

Of Bursaries under private patronage, 24 were vacant at the close of the last session, viz.:—Two of 40*l.*; one of 35*l.*; one of 24*l.*; one of 20*l.*; five of 18*l.* 10*s.*; one of 18*l.* 10*s.*; one of 16*l.* 10*s.*; one of 15*l.*; one of 14*l.*; five of 12*l.*; one of 10*l.*; and three of inferior value. Presentees to these Bursaries will be examined on Wednesday, the 23rd of October.

OTHER EXAMINATIONS.

For passing over the Junior to Senior Classes of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, on Saturday, the 25th of October, at 10 A.M. and 3 P.M. For passing over the Junior Mathematical Class, on Saturday, the 25th of October, at 10 A.M.

For passing over the Junior Latin or Greek Classes, on Monday, the 27th of October, at 10 A.M. (Students intending to come forward for either of the three last-mentioned Examinations are required to give in their Names to the Secretary of the Faculty not later than the preceding day.) For the Degree of M.A., on the 25th, 27th, and 28th of October.

CLASS and SPECIAL PRIZES.

Books of the value of 13*l.* are awarded to the Students most distinguished in the Class Examinations. At the close of the Curriculum the best Greek and Mathematical Scholars are entitled each to a Simpson Prize of 65*l.*; or, thereby, the second in point of merit in Mathematics to a Boxill of 25*l.*; the best Scholar in Classical Literature and Mental Philosophy to the Hutton of 30*l.*; the best general Scholar to the Gold Medal of the Magistrates and Town Council of Aberdeen; the most distinguished Candidate for Honours in the Department of Natural Science to a pin of 10*l.*; the greatest proficient in Experimental Physics to the Neil Arnott Scholarship of 35*l.*; or, thereby, and the best English and Latin Scholars each to a sealless Gold Medal.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Masters of Arts of less than two years' standing may compete in December, 1879, for the Fullerton, &c. Scholarships, which are now of the following values, viz.:—One for Classics and one for Mental Philosophy, each of the annual value of 100*l.*, tenable for two years, and one for Mathematics, of the annual value of 75*l.*, tenable for three years; and Masters of Arts, if of under three years' standing, are eligible for the Murray Scholarship of 70*l.*, tenable for three years.

II.—FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

WINTER SESSION, commencing on WEDNESDAY, 29th October, 1879.

CLASSES.	PROFESSORS.	HOURS.	CLASS FEE.
ANATOMY	Professor STRUTHERS, M.D.	11 A.M.	43 0
PRACTICAL ANATOMY AND DEMONSTRATIONS	Professor STRUTHERS and Assistant	(9 to 4 and) 9 A.M.)	23 0
CHEMISTRY	Professor BRAZIER, F.C.S.	3 P.M.	3 0
INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE	Professor STIRLING, M.D. D.Sc. F.R.S.E.	2 P.M.	3 0
SURGERY	Professor PIRIE, C.M. LL.D. F.R.S.E.	10 A.M.	3 0
MATERIA MEDICA	Professor DYCE DAVIDSON, M.A. M.D.	4 P.M.	3 0
PRACTICE OF MEDICINE	Professor SMITH-STAND, M.D.	3 P.M.	3 0
MIDWIFERY and DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN	Professor STEPHENSON, M.D. F.R.C.S.E.	4 P.M.	3 0
ZOOLOGY, WITH COMPARATIVE ANATOMY	Professor COSGAR EWART, M.D. F.R.S.E.	2 P.M.	3 0
MEDICAL LOGIC and MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE	Professor OSTOOR, M.D.	9 A.M.	3 0

SUMMER SESSION, commencing on the FIRST MONDAY OF MAY.

Botany—Professor James W. H. Trail, M.A. M.D. 8 A.M. 3*l.* 3*s.*
 Practical Pharmacy—Professor Dyce Davidson and Assistant. 4 P.M. 2*l.* 2*s.*
 Practical Anatomy and Demonstrations—Professor Struthers and Assistant. 9 to 4, and 9 A.M. 2*l.* 2*s.*
 Practical Chemistry—Professor Brazier. 10 A.M. 3*l.* 3*s.*
 Zoology, with Comparative Anatomy—Professor Cosgar Ewart. 11 A.M. 3*l.* 3*s.*
 Practical Midwifery and Gynecology and Clinical Diseases of Children—Professor Stephenson, M.D. 11 A.M. 2*l.* 2*s.*
 Practical Physiology—Professor Stirling, M.D. D.Sc. 2 P.M. 3*l.* 3*s.*
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 Practical Ophthalmology—In Winter and in Summer, Dr. Dyce Davidson. 1*l.* 1*s.*
 Practical Toxicology—In Winter and in Summer, Dr. F. Ogston, jun. 1*l.* 1*s.*
 Dental Surgery—In Summer, Mr. Williamson. 1*l.* 1*s.*
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 Clinical Medicine—Drs. Smith-Stand, Beveridge, and A. Fraser. 3*l.* 3*s.*
 Clinical Surgery—Drs. Pirie, Ogston, and Ogilvie Will. 3*l.* 3*s.*
 General Dispensary, and Lying-in and Vaccine Institution: Daily, 10 A.M. Eye Institution: Daily, 2.30 P.M.
 Royal Lunatic Asylum: Physician—Dr. Jamieson.

The Regulations relative to the Registration of Students of Medicine, and the granting of Degrees in Medicine and Surgery, may be had of Professor Brazier, Secretary to the Faculty of Medicine. August, 1879.

N.B.—Further particulars, including information as to Faculties of Divinity and Law, are to be found in the 'University Calendar,' published by D. Wyllie & Son, Aberdeen. Price 2*s.*; or 2*s.* 3*d.* by post.

WM. MILLIGAN, Secretary.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1879.

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LITERATURE

The Life of Admiral of the Fleet Sir William Parker, Bart., G.C.B., First and Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty. By Rear-Admiral Augustus Phillimore. Vols. I. and II. (Harrison.)

PROLIXITY is the crying literary vice of the age, and combined with it is the practice of writing biographies of persons in whom the public takes very moderate interest. Hardly a general, admiral, politician, engineer, preacher, philanthropist, or author dies but some one is found to give him what may be termed a posthumous testimonial. Sometimes, indeed, the testimonial is given before death, when either the giver is simply dull and dry, or he is gushing and adulatory as well as dull and dry. There are certain men who, though they cannot lay claim to greatness, have played a conspicuous part in public events. The details of their career furnish, consequently, materials for, or throw light on, history. It is proper and useful to write the biographies of such persons, and when due proportion between the importance of the subject and the dimensions of the book devoted to it is observed, the biographer is entitled to gratitude. Unfortunately, however, this proportion is rarely observed, and a mass of extraneous matter and tedious details is interpolated, to the great disgust of the reader and the diminution of the interest which he would otherwise take in the book. Sir William Parker was a distinguished naval officer, and was entitled to the approbation of his countrymen alike for courage, professional skill, and diplomatic tact. The history of his career, which extends from 1793 to 1857, when he hauled down his flag for the last time, is to a great extent the history of the British navy during some of its most stirring and momentous periods. Still, that part of his life which is of interest to the public might have been narrated in something less than three thick octavo volumes. Of these the first appeared three years ago, but we abstained from reviewing it till the completion of the book. As it has, however, taken so long a time to bring out the second volume, we think it better not to wait for the third volume, which deals with the last and least interesting portion of his life.

Sir William Parker, the third son of a cadet of a good family, did not commence life with

very brilliant prospects as to fortune, but his father had much interest in the navy, one of his great friends being Captain, afterwards Sir John Duckworth, and his sister having married her cousin, Admiral Sir John Jervis, better known as Earl St. Vincent. Mr. Parker therefore resolved to send his son to sea, notwithstanding the remonstrances of Sir John Jervis, based partly on considerations of expense and partly on a conviction that there would be a long peace. In a letter to Mr. Parker, dated July 14th, 1792, Sir John Jervis says:—

"The allowance stipulated for by captains when they receive a recommendation being double what it was ten years ago—50*l.* per annum (exclusive of clothes on the outfit)—and no pay coming in for the first two years; and when you consider that I am approaching three score, and the small probability, from the aspect of foreign affairs, of any warfare happening in my time, I think you will be of opinion with me that a worse profession cannot be chosen."

Mr. Parker, however, was not to be diverted from his intention, and in February, 1793, the subject of this memoir, then only eleven years old, joined the *Orion*, Capt. Duckworth, with the rating of captain's servant. It was a common practice in those days for young gentlemen to enter the navy in this sort of way. They performed the duties of, and were in many respects treated as, midshipmen, and it was more easy, once on board ship, to obtain a transfer to the rank of midshipman than to get the direct appointment. Young Parker was extremely fortunate in his captain, who was a veritable father to the boys placed under his charge, causing them to sleep in cots instead of hammocks, and not allowing them to keep watch till old enough to bear the fatigue. In his first letter to his parents William Parker mentions that he has received a guinea from his aunt, "which I shall give to Capt. Duckworth, as I have my other money." There was an excellent instructor on board the *Orion*, under whom William Parker made great progress. A few weeks after joining the boy sailed in the *Orion* for the West Indies, and was present in an unsuccessful attempt to obtain possession of Martinique. In April, 1794, he was rated midshipman, and a few weeks later the child (for he was no more) took part in Lord Howe's famous victory. Two days after the series of actions which ended on June 1st he wrote a short letter to his mother, to assure her that he "was sound, well, and as happy as a king," and that "the rascals" had been conquered. A fortnight later he wrote a full and admirably clear account of the battle to his father. In this second letter he told his father that before the *Orion* had fired two broadsides a cannon shot "cut a poor man's head right in two, and wounded Jno. Fane and four other youngsters like him very slightly. The horrid sight of this poor man, I must confess, did not help to raise my spirits." Later on he describes an action with a French 80-gun ship, in which two men of the *Orion* were killed before a return had been made,

"which so exasperated our men that they kept singing out, 'For God's sake, brave captain, let us fire! Consider, sir, two poor souls are slaughtered already.' But Capt. Duckworth would not let them fire till we came abreast of the ship we were to engage, when Capt. Duckworth cried out, 'Fire, my boys, fire!' upon which our enraged boys gave them such an extraordinary warm

reception that I really believe it struck the rascals with the panic."

Notwithstanding the boy's excitement and exultation, coupled with the bitter animosity towards the French which was in those days cultivated as if it were a religious virtue, his heart was full of sympathy for them when the battle was over.

"But I forgot to tell you that the ship which struck to us was so much disabled that she could not live much longer upon the water, but gave a dreadful reel and lay down on her broadside. We were afraid to send any boats to help them, because they would have sunk her by too many poor souls getting into her at once. You could plainly perceive the poor wretches climbing over to windward and crying most dreadfully. She then righted a little, and then her head went down gradually and she sunk. She after that rose a little and then sunk, so that no more was seen of her. Oh, my dear father! when you consider of five or six hundred souls destroyed in that shocking manner, it will make your very heart relent. Our own men even were a great many of them in tears, and, groaning, they said, 'God bless them!' Oh, that we had come into a thousand engagements sooner than that so many poor souls should be destroyed in that shocking manner! I really think it would have rent the hardest of hearts."

Constantly at sea, and actively employed in the West Indies, William Parker was in 1796, when only fifteen years old, appointed acting lieutenant by his old captain, who had become commodore of the squadron to which he belonged. Two and a half years later he was confirmed in that rank, being still in the West Indies. On the 1st of May, 1799, being then only a few months over eighteen, he was appointed acting commander of the *Volage*, a frigate carrying twenty-four guns; and on the 10th of October of the same year, having in the interval made several prizes, he was confirmed in his rank, and appointed to the command of the sloop *Stork*, of eighteen guns. That he had proved himself to be an excellent officer and quite fit for speedy advancement we do not doubt; but what can we think of a system under which a lad eighteen years of age should have attained the rank of commander at a time when there were scores of commanders unemployed and as many passed midshipmen of more than double his age? His rapid promotion cannot, therefore, be ascribed to his merits, but rather to the fact that he was a protégé of Commodore Duckworth and a nephew of Lord St. Vincent, who had vast political as well as professional influence at his disposal. In those days interest was everything, and boy captains and grey-haired mates constantly served in the same ship. Capt. Parker was fortunate in having his rank confirmed. Others were occasionally less lucky, and the author quotes the case of Sir Charles Adam, who, returning home from the East Indies as acting captain of some standing, dined with the First Lord. To his surprise Lord Spencer, the First Lord in question, addressed him at dinner as "Mr." Adam. His surprise was unpleasantly increased by Lord Spencer's calling him on one side, and saying:—

"Your commissions are all disallowed, as there is an informality or error in your certificates which prevents your lieutenant's commission being confirmed, and you are now really a midshipman only, and not a captain. You must return to Portsmouth by the coach to-morrow, and orders have been given for your examination; if you pass you

will be promoted to lieutenant directly, and you had better sail at once for the East Indies."

He *did* pass, was promoted, sailed for the East Indies, and was made a captain for the second time before he was twenty years of age! At the end of March, 1800, Capt. Parker returned in the *Stork* to England, having in her and the *Volage*, which ship he commanded when acting commander, picked up a very fair amount of prize money. After only a few days' leave, he was again afloat, cruising, and now and then capturing prizes, in the German Ocean, the Channel, and the Bay of Biscay. On the 9th of October, when still wanting a few weeks of nineteen, he was made post captain and appointed to *L'Oiseau*, but soon after transferred to the *Heldin*, of twenty-eight guns. It may be mentioned that Lord St. Vincent was at that time First Lord of the Admiralty. He was a very zealous reformer, but is not considered to have been a success at the Admiralty. Of his zeal and activity, however, there can be no question, for he used to begin work at Whitehall every day at 7 A.M. Reforms then, and indeed for many years afterwards, were sadly needed. For instance, the allowance of stores was absurdly insufficient. Consequently captains and first lieutenants either had to lay out their own money, or accumulate stores by putting down articles as expended or worn out before they really were so. As late as 1823 a captain of a frigate, being refused the quantity of paint absolutely indispensable for painting his ship, wrote to the Admiralty that, in compliance with orders, he would make the regulation allowance do, but, as it was only sufficient for one side, he begged to be informed which side should be painted and which left bare!

On the 31st of December the *Heldin* was put out of commission. Remaining in town for a few weeks to settle his accounts, Parker was on the point of setting off home when, on the 4th of March, he was commissioned to the *Alarm*. In November, however, he was transferred to the *Amazon*, a very fine frigate, and he remained in her till she was paid off in February, 1812. Indeed, there is no trace in the book before us of his having been once home between the latter date and his first going to sea. What an excellent officer he was may be judged from the fact that Lord Nelson described him as "always giving him pleasure"; Sir John Borlase Warren as "a real treasure in the squadron"; and Sir Pulteney Malcolm said of him that "he was the best frigate captain in the service." Though an excellent disciplinarian he was no martinet, and during the whole of his career afloat—nearly half a century—he never tried an officer or man by court-martial. He hated harshness, and once, when admiral, laid down to his flag lieutenant—the author of the book under review—this admirable rule: "You cannot well be too strict, but never, never be severe." The result of this line of conduct was that during the last eight years of his command of the *Amazon* there was only one case of desertion from that ship. Yet desertion was in those days so common that "some of the captains' barges . . . never went on shore on duty in one of the home ports without two midshipmen and armed marines in them to prevent some of the men from running." In January, 1803, Capt. Parker,

in a letter to his father, speaks of the recent mutiny at Gibraltar, of which the Duke of Kent was governor. He says:—

"The garrison, reduced to the worst state of relaxation from inebriety while under the command of General O'Hara, wanted a reform; still the Duke of Kent has, I fear, been too violent, and wanted to bring about immediately what time and a regular system of discipline would have produced. I believe many of his regulations are tiresome and trifling, but his zeal was considerable."

The chief cause of the mutiny was the shutting up of many of the liquor-shops, a measure of discipline which seriously affected the governor's income, for the money from the licences went to make up his salary. A few weeks later the *Amazon* arrived at Gibraltar to bring home the Duke of Kent, and naturally the captain saw much of H.R.H. The latter was colonel of the 33rd at that time, and the Duke of Sussex of the 3rd Buffs. The Duke of Kent said to Capt. Parker:—

"There are two remarkable regiments in the British army. I command one, the *thirty-third*; and my brother commands the other, the *dirty third*."

In a letter to his mother at the close of this trip he thus expresses his opinion of the Duke of Kent:—

"Nothing can put him out of temper or ruffle him, and I have witnessed some trying scenes, in which his forbearance was most conspicuous; by this means he never commits himself to any improper expression; and his most bitter enemies never accused him of having ever been personally uncivil. He is very temperate, never drinking above two glasses of wine, and he looks on a drunkard with as much abhorrence as a highwayman. His judgment is sound and good, and reckoned superior to that of most of the royal family; but he is wrapt up in his profession, which he studies night and day; and his maxim is that nothing is well when it can be better. He is a most perfect gentleman, which demands of all his acquaintances the most perfect respect, and at the same time has a reserve about him which prevents the possibility of any one becoming familiar with him."

On Christmas Day the *Amazon* joined Lord Nelson, who was at anchor in Maddalena Bay, off the coast of Sardinia. Capt. Parker, in a letter home, says, "All the captains of the squadron are delighted with his lordship, and I think I have a good prospect of being very happy under his command."

One day all the captains were dining with Lord Nelson when the flag lieutenant reported the French fleet coming out of Toulon. The captains at once left for their respective ships, but Capt. Parker, being the junior, had to wait till his seniors had quitted.

"When he was quite alone with Lord Nelson, who was eager for the battle which he considered to be imminent, the latter returned to the dinner-table, filled a bumper of claret, and lifting it over his head, and exclaiming, 'Here is to Lady Hamilton, she is my guardian angel,' drank it off."

The author takes this opportunity of discussing the question whether Nelson's adopted daughter was the result of his intimacy with Lady Hamilton. Sir Thomas Hardy, a man of unimpeachable veracity, assured Sir William Parker that he was certain nothing criminal had ever occurred between them, and that the girl was neither Nelson's nor Lady Hamilton's daughter. The late Admiral Sir William Ramsay heard Lady Nelson say, "As to my husband being the father of his adopted daughter, I know that it is simply impossible."

To our mind this testimony settles the question.

A curious adventure occurred to Capt. Parker about this time. A notorious enemy of Nelson, Sir John Orde, who was his senior in the service, was appointed by the Admiralty to a command in the Straits of Gibraltar. The petty malignancy of this man soon bore fruit. He stopped and employed to cruise for him or to take charge of his convoys all Nelson's ships which attempted to pass the straits. Nelson could not even reckon on his despatches reaching Lisbon. One day he sent for Capt. Parker, told him to carry despatches to Lisbon, to pass Cape Spartel in the night and get to the southward and westward, to bring to for nothing if he could help it, and to hoist the signal for quarantine. He concluded with these words:—

"I have not signed your orders, because Sir John Orde is my senior officer; but if it should come to a court-martial Hardy can swear to my handwriting, and you shall not be broke. Take your orders, and good-bye; and remember, Parker, if you cannot weather *that fellow*, I shall think you have not a drop of your old uncle's blood in your veins."

After touching at Gibraltar, Captain Parker chose his opportunity when the wind was at north and contrived to pass Sir John Orde's squadron in the night. He entered in the log that the squadron thus passed were "supposed to be under Russian colours." He could not, however, evade the vigilance of Capt. Hoste, who commanded the look-out frigate. That officer overtook him, and, coming on board, was about to give Capt. Parker orders to join Sir John Orde's flag. Taking Capt. Hoste into his cabin, Capt. Parker said to him:—

"I believe you owe all your advancement in the service to my uncle, Lord St. Vincent, and to Lord Nelson. I am avoiding Sir John Orde's squadron by desire of Lord Nelson, you know his handwriting; I must go on. The question of a court-martial would be very mischievous. Do you not think it would be better if you were not to meet the *Amazon* this night?" Capt. Hoste reflected a moment, and then left without leaving any written orders. Thus the *Amazon* succeeded in fulfilling her mission."

Capt. Parker was in England, seeing to the repairs of his ship, when the battle of Trafalgar was fought, and put an end to all general actions at sea. He remained, however, actively engaged till the end of the war on the coasts of Portugal, Spain, and France, and rendered good service. In 1810, being at Plymouth, he obtained three months' leave, and married Frances Anne, youngest daughter of Sir Theophilus Biddulph, Bart., of Birdingbury Hall, Warwickshire. At the end of his leave he rejoined his ship, and went on worrying the French for the next four years. At the conclusion of peace, in 1814, the *Amazon* was put out of commission, and Capt. Parker remained unemployed till 1827. The only incident of importance in the interval was that on the 4th of June, 1815, he was created a C.B. In 1827 he was offered the appointment of commodore at the Cape of Good Hope. In reply he said that his uncle Lord St. Vincent thought that no one ought to serve as a flag officer unless he had commanded a ship of the line. He should, therefore, prefer the command of a line-of-battle ship. His request was complied with; he was appointed to the *Warspite*, in which he sailed to join

Admiral Codrington's fleet in the Mediterranean, where for several months the Warspite was actively employed, and her captain displayed, under very difficult circumstances, the combined firmness, energy, and tact for which he was always so remarkable. The Warspite returned to England in the autumn of 1828, and at the close of the year Capt. Parker was appointed to the command of the royal yacht. In 1830 he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral.

We have left ourselves little space to deal with the second volume; but we may observe that, though full of interest to sailors and students of history, it is less attractive to the general reader than its predecessor. In 1831 Admiral Parker was appointed second in command of the Channel fleet. On the 10th of September he was ordered to proceed with two ships and take command of the squadron in the Tagus, civil war having broken out in Portugal. How well he executed his delicate functions, which were diplomatic rather than naval, the book before us clearly shows. It is sufficient to say that his conduct received the warmest approbation of the Ministry. In 1834 he was created a K.C.B., and on the 10th of July arrived in England to assume the office of a Lord of the Admiralty. When the Ministry went out of office in October, Sir William quitted the Admiralty, but returned to it in the following April, when Lord Melbourne resumed office. In 1841 Sir William Parker was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the East Indian and Chinese seas, where he remained three years, taking an active and brilliant part in the first Chinese war, for his serving in which he was created a G.C.B. and a baronet. On his return he was at once selected for the command of the Mediterranean fleet; and here the second volume closes, and we for a time take leave of the gallant admiral, whose career has been—though at too great a length—so well treated by his old flag lieutenant.

The Data of Ethics. By Herbert Spencer. (Williams & Norgate.)

IN this volume we have the first division of the work on the Principles of Morality, for which all Mr. Spencer's writings hitherto have been the preparation. It appears a little in advance of its due time, and Mr. Spencer puts forward, in explanation of its appearance, two reasons of sufficient weight. The first of these is a conviction that moral injunctions have hitherto depended for their authority on a supposed sacred origin, and that they are now rapidly losing the authority thence derived, so that it is becoming daily more imperative to place them on a secular and scientific basis; the second is a desire to present moral injunctions in a more attractive form, freed from the distortions caused in them by superstition and asceticism on the one hand, and by the impracticable nature of the ideal they present on the other. There will be something surprising to most readers in this view of the exclusive importance of the religious sanction in morals, but we pass it over without further remark.

This volume contains, then, Mr. Spencer's attempt to place morality on a deductive and final basis. We have in it most of the data from which in his opinion future deductions are to be made; and we may say that, thanks

to his power of selecting from among the first principles which are "in the air" those which are most scientific and probable, thanks also to his high powers of analysis and co-ordination, he has produced a treatise on morals which may be regarded as more truly representative of the gains of modern thought than any that has yet appeared. At the same time, taking this volume by itself, we must bear in mind that the principles he lays down in it are not meant to be translated immediately into practice; they are meant for ideal men in an ideal society; they are analytic rather than historical or actual; and any attempt of the kind we have mentioned would be anticipating the course of evolution, and would be dangerous rather than beneficial in its effects.

What is the object of moral theory, and what are its data? The object of moral theory is to state the principles of right and wrong in conduct. Now conduct of some sort is exhibited by all living creatures. On inquiring as to the course of its evolution, we find that it has passed through several stages, *e.g.*, from purposeless actions to those which show more and more purpose, and again through actions which tend to maintain the individual and the race at any cost to those which serve the same end, at first without mutual hindrance, and finally with mutual help. It is in the last stages of evolution that we find the sphere of ethics, when the industrial has superseded the military spirit, and justice and beneficence are securely established.

These conclusions, though apparently remote from the leading moral ideas at present recognized, are yet in reality at one with them. An examination of instances shows that good or bad in conduct means fundamentally the successful or unsuccessful adaptation of means, proximately, it may be, to special ends, but ultimately to the general end of furthering the lives of self and others. And this implies that it is good to further the lives of self and others—in other words, that life is worth living. This it is, according to universal agreement, only if it produces more happiness than misery; and that it does this may be shown indifferently, either by observing the consequences of the opposite supposition, or by examining the standards of the different moral schools. Mr. Spencer therefore postulates, in common with the different moral schools, that life is worth living, and infers that highly evolved conduct as furthering life is identical with good conduct, which is productive of a surplus of agreeable feeling.

This being the object of ethics, what are its data? In considering moral phenomena as subject to evolution, we profess that the presence of causal relations among them is universal. From this point of view it becomes necessary to consider not some only, but, so far as possible, all the influences which bear on the conduct of men in association; for only thus can we arrive at a knowledge of the data from which deductions may be safely made. These influences are, first, the physical, for every human activity is an expenditure of energy, and, as such, must conform to physical laws; secondly, the biological, for man is but the highest type of animal; thirdly, the psychological, for moral actions are prompted by feelings and directed by reason; and lastly, and obviously, the sociological. What data do we thus obtain? Much as we have forgotten the

fact, conduct, as seen in others, consists entirely of movements of the body and limbs, of the facial muscles, and of the organs of speech. On this side it is purely physical. Regarding conduct on this side, we find that in the course of evolution, that is, as these movements rise to the forms called moral, they gain in coherence, in definiteness, and in heterogeneity. The conscientious man is exact in all his relations. Thus, from a different point of view, Mr. Spencer arrives at the conclusion of Aristotle, that moral conduct is duly proportioned conduct—in other words, at the celebrated theory of the mean. The progress of moral evolution on its physical side is thus, in Mr. Spencer's language, towards a "moving equilibrium," *i.e.*, towards a condition in which, the highest type of man being found in the highest type of society, his actions have become such as to meet every daily process and supply every daily want—in other words, a condition in which the "periodicity" of his actions is complete. On the side of biology we express the same truth by saying that the ideally moral man is one in whom the functions of all kinds are duly fulfilled. His life is complete, and it furnishes us, therefore, with one, a partial, test of actions, *viz.*, do they tend to completeness of life? But the fulfilment of function is attended by internal feelings of pleasure or pain. What has biology to say to pleasures and pains? As to them, biology shows, first, that in conscious creatures pleasure, prompting persistence, is the guide to actions which tend to maintain life, and pain, prompting desistence, to those which tend to destroy it. Hence it follows that the connexion between pleasure and ethical conceptions is fundamental; for, had pleasurable actions not tended to sustain life, sentient existence and with it morality would never have been evolved. Mischievous pleasures, being due to the as yet imperfect adjustment of man to the conditions of social life, prove nothing against this view. Again, we learn from biology that every pleasure increases vitality, and every pain takes from it. We must therefore add to the effects of pleasure and pain on character, which moralists have too exclusively considered, their effects on the bodily condition of the recipient, as concerning his fitness for the duties of life. By aid of these two considerations the conclusions of moralists may usefully be revised. From the psychological point of view we have to regard pleasures and pains as forming conscious motives in moral conduct. We learn here that the evolution of feeling and emotion is great in proportion as they respectively become more complex, and that cognition, again, is higher in proportion as it is further from reflex action. Hence it is on the average safer to be guided by the more complex than by the simpler feeling, and generally the remoter end is better than one which is more immediate, though to both statements there are numerous exceptions. Finally, from sociology we have to learn what forms of conduct are fitted to the state of men living in association. The end of association being "that the lives of each and all may be the greatest possible both in length and in breadth," we find that in the course of evolution justice and beneficence take the place of more imperfect and more temporary modes of conduct, and assert a conclusive claim to finality.

From these data, after arguing the case of Egoism *versus* Altruism, and that of Altruism *versus* Egoism, and attempting a reconciliation between them, Mr. Spencer gives a short description of the state of things to which he conceives that, in the course of evolution, we are tending. The sense of duty, being temporary, will disappear, and "moral conduct will become the natural conduct." Sympathy will develop, and with it the operation of justice and beneficence will become more universal, though the calls for beneficence will ultimately be very few, and excesses of beneficence on the part of individuals will be restrained by the general beneficence.

In this account of the course of Mr. Spencer's reasonings no allusion has been made to the incidental discussions on moral questions with which the book abounds. Many will think the main value of the book is to be found in these. As among the most important may be signalized his discussion of the genesis of conscience, which he takes to be an abstract sentiment, generated out of political, religious, and social motives, in a manner analogous to that in which abstract ideas are generated,—his discussion of the question, Is it necessary to Utilitarianism that pleasures and pains should be commensurable? an argument which, in our opinion, might be still further strengthened without becoming conclusive,—his explanation of the law that in morals, as elsewhere, the proximate end becomes the primary object of pursuit, and the consequent reconciliation of ethical theories which it makes possible,—his examination of the greatest happiness principle, as enunciated by Bentham,—and, finally, his account of the influence of heredity in moral evolution. The common result alike of the main argument and of these incidental discussions is to place Utilitarianism on a wider and more scientific foundation, and, by freeing it from misconceptions and verifying its conclusions by reference not only to the empirical but to the deduced results of conduct, to reconcile it with some of its enemies, while giving it a more impregnable position as against all the rest.

There were two or three points which we had marked for unfavourable comment, but they are, perhaps, of minor importance, and, in gratitude for so considerable a work, may be withheld. But one is too clear to be so dealt with; we mean the general impression Mr. Spencer's criticisms of previous moralists, *e.g.*, Plato, Aristotle, Hobbes, Hutcheson, leave, on a reader acquainted with their writings, of imperfect apprehension, or even positive misapprehension, of their positions; to which remark we may, perhaps, add point by referring to the naïve note (p. 278) in which he informs us that his original authority for ancient moral philosophy is Dr. Bain's 'Mental and Moral Science'! Were there no other objections to criticism based on such data, it is not consistent with good literary workmanship; but Mr. Spencer's pages on Plato and Aristotle show that that is the least of the objections to it. With such reservations as this we may express our very great admiration for the work, and we may add that, in our opinion, it will probably give a new direction to the course of moral speculation in the future.

Calendar of Letters, Despatches, and State Papers relating to the Negotiations between England and Spain, preserved in the Archives at Simancas and elsewhere.—Vol. IV. Part I. Henry VIII., 1529-1530. Edited by Pascual de Gayangos. (Longmans & Co.)

THIS volume brings down the history of Henry VIII. as seen in Spanish state papers to precisely the same point as the last volume of the English 'Calendar' edited by the late Prof. Brewer. To some extent also its revelations have been anticipated by that publication, for many of the original documents were printed years ago in Bradford's 'Charles V.' and other publications, and Mr. Brewer very wisely availed himself of every means within his reach of making his collection as complete as possible. There is, however, abundance of new material of very high interest indeed, and what was known before becomes all the more interesting now when we read the whole sequence of despatches from which it was derived.

It is true that in this as in his last volume Mr. Gayangos has inserted a good many despatches which do not really concern English history at all. We find, for instance, abstracts of imperial instructions to the Marquis of Mantua and others to treat with Venice,—letters of Ferdinand of Hungary and others about the Turks,—scraps of news from Aleppo, which have been already printed *in extenso* about the struggle in Asia between the Turk and the Sophi,—and long letters from Rome, in some of which England is not even named. But on the whole Mr. Gayangos has been more sparing of these foreign elements than in his last volume, perceiving, no doubt, that there is matter enough in the Spanish state papers at Simancas, Vienna, Brussels, and Paris, strictly and truly "relating to the negotiations between England and Spain," to fill a pretty voluminous work of great historical interest without any attempt on his part to enlarge its scope.

The most important despatches in this volume are undoubtedly those of Eustace Chapuys, the imperial ambassador in London, who arrived there in the end of August, 1529, just in time to witness the fall of Cardinal Wolsey. The letter in which he describes that event has been already printed by Bradford, and is very remarkable as confirming, in some particulars, the picture drawn by Cavendish. Here, for instance, is related how the King, hearing of the fallen minister's extreme despondency, sent him a ring to console him. Chapuys, however, is not quite certain whether to attribute the act to pity or to an apprehension on the King's part "that the Cardinal might die before making a full disclosure and confession of all his acts." Chapuys was a shrewd observer, and, little compassion as he could be expected to feel for Wolsey, he saw clearly through the malice of his enemies and the selfishness of his royal master:—

"People say execrable things of the Cardinal, all of which are to come to light before next Parliament, for it may be supposed that whatever be the end of this matter, those who have raised this storm against him will not rest until they have entirely done for him, knowing full well that were he to recover his lost ascendancy and power their own lives would be in jeopardy."

A passage in another despatch (which is

altogether new) speaks of the expected consequences of the Cardinal's fall as they would affect his college at Oxford:—

"To found and build his college at Oxiford (Oxford), which was begun on the boldest and most sumptuous plan that can be imagined, the Cardinal two or three years ago caused more than twelve good abbeys to be pulled down, the fruits and revenues of which he applied to the building and foundation of the said college, wherein besides the scholars he intended establishing a number of canons, better endowed than those of any other [church or] country whatsoever. Now it is rumoured that the King has very lately issued orders for all priests and ecclesiastics appointed by the Cardinal to quit the place forthwith, as part of it is to be demolished, were it for no other purpose than that of removing the Cardinal's escutcheon; which will be no easy work, as there is hardly a stone from the top of the building to the very foundations where his blazoned armorial is not sculptured. As to the revenues of the college itself, it is to be presumed that, if the King only listens to the advice of his Privy Council, he will keep them to himself, for he would have enough to do to rebuild what has been destroyed, and besides there are already, as they say, too many by half in this country. Perhaps M. de Rochefort and his daughter [Anne] will be of a contrary opinion, for they are at the present moment enjoying the rents of a very good bishopric."

Mr. Gayangos does not explain his use of italics in the above extract, but we presume that, following a common practice in other publications, it represents cipher in the original despatch. If so, it would seem that Chapuys thought it as well to throw a veil over the rapacity of Henry VIII. and his courtiers, but felt no necessity for reticence about their unblushing vandalism. It does not, indeed, quite appear from the translation (as the expression "to rebuild what has been destroyed" must refer to the suppressed monasteries) whether the King and his Court considered there were too many monasteries or too many colleges in the country. But, in a general way, the writer perhaps meant to imply that in their opinion there was far too much church and corporate property of every kind; and certainly if he thought so he did them no injustice. The last sentence about Anne Boleyn and her father gives colour to this interpretation, and the information that it gives is very curious. Though the bishopric is not named, there can be very little doubt it was Wolsey's see of Winchester, of which, from the moment of the great Cardinal's fall, the Boleyn family were allowed to pocket the revenues.

The haughtiness with which Anne Boleyn at this time maintained a rather precarious ascendancy over the King is curiously illustrated in the following extract:—

"I wrote lately to your Majesty that if the lady [Anne] could only be kept away from Court for a little while, the Queen might still regain her influence over the King, for he does not seem to bear any ill will towards her. Quite lately he sent her some cloth, begging her to have it made into shirts for him. The lady, hearing of this, sent for the person who had taken the cloth—one of the principal gentlemen of the bed-chamber—and although the King himself confessed that the cloth had been taken to the Queen by his order, she abused the bearer in the King's very presence, threatening that she would have him punished severely. Indeed, there is a talk, as I am told, of dismissing, to please the lady, some of the officers of the royal household, and if so, the said gentleman will not be the last, for some time back the wife of the young marquis (of Dorset?) and two other ladies, most devoted to the Queen, and in whom she

found more comfort and consolation than in any others, were at her request dismissed from Court and sent home."

Yet all the while the insecurity of this woman in her very ambiguous position was known to no one better than herself. On St. Andrew's Day, in 1529, Queen Katherine was permitted to dine with the King, and took the opportunity to complain of the long separation she had suffered from his bed and board. The King, being thus thrown on his defence, said she had no cause of complaint; that he had made her mistress in his own household; that, as to not dining with her, he had been too much occupied, but as to sharing her bed again, she must know he was not her lawful husband, and that so he was advised by innumerable divines and canonists. This led to a discussion, at the end of which the King left the room suddenly, very much dejected, and at supper Anne Boleyn noticed his depression. Finding out what had occurred, she said to him reproachfully:—

"Did I not tell you that whenever you disputed with the Queen she was sure to have the upper hand? I see that some fine morning you will succumb to her reasoning, and that you will cast me off. I have been waiting long, and might in the meanwhile have contracted some advantageous marriage, out of which I might have had issue, which is the greatest consolation in this world; but, alas! farewell to my time and youth, spent to no purpose at all."

Such was the state of matters at the English Court between the fall and death of Wolsey, when the Legatine Court in England had been broken up, and the King's divorce suit had been removed to Rome. The position was so novel that it would seem Henry himself, with all his self-will and obstinacy, had more than once half a mind to retrace his steps and take his ill-used wife back again. But the tyranny of his new mistress, and the fear of shame and ridicule if he turned his back upon his former proceedings, led him on to the fatal climax. Papal authority was at length deposed, and the King's cause was carried to the desired issue by his own subject Cranmer. But of this affair we shall doubtless hear more ere long in future volumes.

The despatches of Mai and Muxetula from Rome are also well worthy attention, as showing the diligent efforts made by Charles V. to defend the cause of his aunt when it came before the supreme court of appeal in spiritual matters. But space forbids us to do more than merely indicate this source of information.

It is to be regretted that a work so interesting in its contents should be disfigured by serious faults in the editing almost in every page. In reviewing a former volume of this 'Calendar' we complained, for one thing, of the unnecessary length of many of the abstracts, and it is clear that even now Mr. Gayangos in the more important letters translates rather than condenses. The abstract of a document still occupies about as many, or perhaps even more, pages in print than the original does in MS.; and Mr. Gayangos still thinks it important to quote or translate at full length the addresses of letters "to his Sacred, Imperial, and Catholic Majesty," or "to the most high and mighty Empress and Queen, our most dear wife." But a worse fault than this is the bad English into which some of the original Spanish is rendered; and sometimes the preservation of the foreign idiom is positively

misleading. The pronoun "he" is actually used again and again throughout the volume in place of "you" or "your Majesty"; and in some cases, as at p. 295, we have such an expression as "your Majesty should have formally declared himself," where, of course, there is a reflective verb in the original. This sort of thing is a little too bad, for Mr. Gayangos certainly knows our idiom better than to commit solecisms of this kind in original compositions of his own. But if he really does not know that he is writing bad grammar and confusing the sense of what he is translating, it would be well that a competent scholar were appointed to revise his work and see it through the press.

Again, it is surely impossible that Mr. Gayangos can imagine such designations as "Mr. de Rochefort" and "Mr. de Norfolk" could ever have been applicable to titled persons in England. Yet this is the way ambassadors are continually represented as speaking of the father and the uncle of Anne Boleyn. If state papers are to be given to the public for the first time, slavishly translated out of a foreign language, and translated no better than the "abstracts" of Mr. Gayangos, it would really be far better that they were printed at once in the original tongue, especially when we find, as in the case of No. 224, that a letter covering only nine pages in the original MS. is represented by an abstract of full sixteen pages in print.

Moreover, the editorial comments in some places display an ignorance or a carelessness that is simply amazing. At p. 206 we have the Earl of Desmond writing to the Emperor of the injuries he has sustained from the English, and hoping that if the Emperor should make peace with Henry VIII. he will intercede that Desmond may have restitution of all the property taken from him in Irish ports from "Dunlynd" to Waterford. It scarcely requires explanation that "Dunlynd" must be either a misreading or a corruption of the name of Dublin; but Mr. Gayangos has added in parenthesis "Dunkeld"! It is something new to hear of Dunkeld as being an Irish port. But if Mr. Gayangos is weak in his geography we might at least, in a work like the present, expect him to show some knowledge of history. Yet at p. 821 Cranmer is bracketed in as the name of the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1530, when, as is quite well known, he did not attain that dignity till 1533. This is a blunder very much like that in the last volume, where the Bishop of Winchester in 1527 was said to be Gardiner.

Apologie pour Hérodoté. Par Henri Estienne. Avec Introduction et Notes par P. Ristelhuber. (Paris, Liseux.)

THE publisher of this interesting and well got-up reprint has accompanied its publication with a note eulogizing the quality of the ware he has to offer. "Quant à 'L'Apologie pour Hérodoté,'" says M. Liseux, "considérée en elle-même c'est tout simplement un des grands ouvrages classiques du XVI^e siècle, un livre qui a sa place au premier rang entre Rabelais et Montaigne, bien au dessus de la 'Satire Ménippée.'" This is one of those injudicious panegyrics by which revivers of old literary work constantly disgust the readers of their own day while thinking to attract them. The

curious onslaught recently made on old French literature in general in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* was evidently "motivated," as they say in France, by wrath at this injudicious puffery. But few worse examples thereof could be given than the sentence we have just quoted. To place Henri Estienne between Rabelais and Montaigne is an act which shows that the critic has no sense of literary proportion. His placing the 'Apologie' above the 'Satire Ménippée' proves that he has, if possible, still less. The book is undoubtedly a curious and valuable one, well worth reprinting, and a welcome possession to all students of French literature. But neither in style, matter, nor arrangement is it one of the great classics of the sixteenth century. To begin with, it is little more than a huge pamphlet, the avowed purpose of which is only a cloak for a desultory and often pointless attack on the abuses and corruptions of the Church of Rome. In the second place, the stories with which this attack is garnished, and which are made to serve as evidence, are usually taken from some very well-known anecdote-book, many of them being copied textually from the 'Heptameron.' Lastly, the style altogether lacks distinction. It has neither the crispness and natural ease of the older French, nor the dignity of the best contemporary prose. Now and then we come to an animated passage or to one containing some quaint and original phrase, but for the most part the whole attraction of the 'Apologie' is to be found in its extracts, many of which are taken from the famous preachers of the fifteenth century, and reproduce their odd mixture of profanity and simplicity, piety and indecency, learning and folly. To put the matter shortly, the 'Apologie' is one of those *fatrasies* in which the age abounded, and which combine more or less amusement with less or more (generally less) edification. The compiler of the well-known 'Thesaurus' could be at no loss for matter; the controversialist was not likely to stick at trifles in the way of violations of decency or reverence; nor in dealing with the fancies and legends of the Middle Ages was a mere commentator and scholiast likely to display more comprehension or sympathy than was usual with the less eminent minds of the Renaissance.

Nevertheless, we repeat, it was worth while to reprint this 'Apology.' In the first place, its history as a book has some interest. Estienne originally printed it at Geneva without the formal licence of the Council, and for this he was promptly taken to task. His "petit livre," as the robust appetite of the age designated a work the reprint of which occupies some eight or nine hundred closely printed octavo pages, was calculated to give, and did give, some scandal. The powers that were were not always spoken of in suitable terms; the language was often decidedly loose; and the authorities had sense enough to see that a rambling assemblage of scandalous stories, told with at least as much gusto as reprehension, was a method of defending the Protestant faith which had its inconveniences. Estienne has been called "le Pantagruel de Genève," and Geneva was not disposed to accept any sort of Pantagruelism. So the book was called in, and, though it was not actually prohibited, the author had to reprint some whole sheets and to insert a considerable number of other corrections. The numerous reprints, fourteen or

fifteen in number, which were issued during the two centuries following, were all made from the corrected version, and for a long time no others were known. Two copies, however, of the original impression exist, and from these the present edition has been printed, with the corrections as variants. The alterations are not of very great importance or interest, but they have some value as showing the dissatisfaction which was felt at Geneva at the tone and style of the work.

The full title of the book, as originally issued, was 'Introduction au Conformité des Merveilles Anciennes avec les Modernes, ou Traité Préparatif à l'Apologie pour Hérodote.' Its argument is very simple, and amounts to this. Herodotus has been charged with incredible assertions; but things quite as strange, as improper, and as scandalous have happened in our own time and our fathers'. It will be obvious at once that this opens the door to the widest digression, and the author promptly avails himself of the opening. A few introductory chapters, dealing with the golden age, &c., bring him to the age immediately preceding his own. Then he produces Menot, Maillard, Barletta, and other famous preachers as evidence of the corruption of that time. These corruptions, he argues, are quite credible because of the still worse abuses which are visible at the present time. The particular vices of the period are then described with much minuteness, a chapter to each. At last comes a general summary, "De la Méchanceté de notre Temps particulièrement en ceux qui se font appeler Gens d'Eglise." This gives him a fresh start, and we have another series of chapters on the vices this time of churchmen, and not of the world at large. So ends the first part. The second is in some sort a retracing of the ground in the opposite direction. "Nos prédécesseurs" are once more horsed and smartly flogged for their ignorance in religious matters and their gross superstition. The very preachers who have supplied evidence in the first part come in for most punishment, and the avarice, the credulity, the forced miracles, and all the rest of the abuses of the mediæval Church are pitilessly denounced. With all this Herodotus has as little to do as the oxen of Iphiclus. Every now and then the author gives himself an excuse for fresh digression by telling a story from the historian, such as the Rhampsinitus legend, the account of the Babylonian marriage customs, the vengeance of Amastis on her rival, and so forth. But in reality these are mere diving boards whence he launches himself afresh into the sea of anecdotic scolding.

In such a book it is impossible but that interesting and piquant details of manners should frequently be found. In one place Estienne directs his satire to the dress of the period; in another he comments scornfully on the mincing folk who say "Francés," "Anglés," instead of moulting the -ois in a correct and seemly fashion. It must be remembered, too, that the 'Apology' is very far from being Estienne's only or chief title to literary honour. His 'Thesaurus' needs no praise here; but his two treatises on the 'Précélence de la Langue Française' and on the 'Conformité du Langage Français avec le Grec,' though containing many of the grotesque conceits of the time, deserve the most honourable mention as contributions to the defence and illustration

of his mother tongue. In the 'Apology' he committed the error of undertaking a task for which he was ill suited, and of undertaking it on a plan which almost ensured failure. The book has, as we have seen, no pretensions to regular method, nor has it, on the other hand, the audacious inconsequence of a *Moyen de Parvenir* or a *Doctor*. It therefore falls between two stools. Nor was Estienne the man to follow Rabelais and anticipate Béroalde. He had a good deal of satirical power, but he had little imagination or faculty of original touch. His stories, as we have already remarked, are usually taken straight from some already published collection, and he does not even vary them by his manner of telling. The virtuous indignation which he simulates contrasts strangely, and not pleasantly, with the evident relish with which he discharges the function of reporter. To all these faults must be added the repetitions with which the book abounds and the loose and dragging character of the style. It is quite true that after deductions have been made for all these drawbacks it still retains interest and value; but to rank it as one of the great classics of an age which, to mention prose works only, produced 'Gargantua' and 'Pantagruel,' the 'Heptameron' and the 'Contes et Joyeux Devis,' 'Amadis des Gaules' and Amyot's translations, the 'Institution Chrétienne,' the 'Recherches de la France,' and the memoirs of Monluc, Brantôme, Marguerite, d'Aubigné, and others, is an instance of editorial lack of sanity which surpasses any that we have recently come across.

English Municipal Institutions; their Growth and Development from 1835 to 1879, Statistically Illustrated. By J. R. Somers Vine, F.S.S. (Waterlow & Sons.)

WHEN the Municipal Corporation Commissioners reported, in 1835, upon the then existing institutions of the municipal boroughs of England and Wales, there were many expressions of dissatisfaction and many antagonistic criticisms of their labours. Whether viewed from the historical or political side of the question, these reports did not receive an adequate acknowledgment of their value. The capability even of the Commissioners was indignantly questioned, and the *Quarterly Review* asked its readers "whether they had so much as heard of any of them as a man of any professional practice or even pretence." It is curious now to consider that this list of unknown barristers included such names as Charles Austin, Alexander Cockburn, Daniel Maude, besides Mr. Blackburn and Sir Francis Palgrave; and the reports, though by no means as perfect as they might have been, are now acknowledged to hold an important position in the historical literature relating to municipal institutions. The fact is they put on record that which the Municipal Corporations Act, 1835, swept away.

It is with the results of the working of this Act that Mr. Vine's book deals. Starting with facts obtained from the reports of the Commissioners, Mr. Vine places alongside, in tabular form, facts obtained from Parliamentary returns and other sources in 1878-9. Thus we get a comparison of the working of the old institutions with that of the new. There are tables showing the increase in area of the municipal jurisdiction since 1835, the

increase in the number of burgesses, in the number of the governing body and of the magistracy, and many other important particulars, including a statement of the revenue and indebtedness of the municipalities.

These statistics are given in a good form, and will be of great value for the contemplated new legislation on those municipal corporations still remaining unreformed. The results obtained therefrom bring home once more the all-important fact that, in the complicated machinery of national organization, local government has an important position, and a position, too, not to be lightly tampered with by empirical legislation. Nowhere in modern politics has historical knowledge a more important practical bearing than with reference to local institutions. We are glad, therefore, to see that Mr. Vine includes many suggestive historical tables in his book, and although he has printed many already known from Mr. Fletcher's contribution to the Statistical Society (see *Journ.*, vol. v.), these now assume a new importance. Space will not allow us to linger upon this portion of the work, but we must ask one question. Why does the author, in the table giving "the date of the first record as a borough," go no further back than Domesday? Many towns had a civic existence in the times of our early chroniclers and historians, and it is a curious study to trace the mention of these cities through the chief authorities. Ptolemy, the Antonine Itinerary, Nennius, &c., for it will be found that only York, Chester, Lincoln, Leicester, Norwich, London, Canterbury, and Winchester have a continuous record in the authorities that carry British history from Roman to Saxon times.

We are sorry Mr. Vine did not append to his really useful book a proper index. That so called is nothing more than a table of contents, and we thought that the Index Society had answered the question "What is an index?"

La Morale d'Epicure, et ses Rapports avec les Doctrines Contemporaines. Par M. Guyau. (Paris, Librairie Germer Baillière et Co.)
La Morale Anglaise. Same author. (Same publishers.)

THE strength of the philosophy of Epicurus lay, according to M. Guyau, in its denial of the supernatural and the miraculous; its weakness in its consequent rejection of immortality. Hence when confronted with Christianity it fell, and it has lain dormant till, in the eighteenth and the nineteenth centuries, conditions have arisen similar to those which gave it birth. In the early part of that period the enthusiasm of Christianity, both in France and in England, began to exhaust itself, and the miracles and mysteries of the faith, which till then had been accepted without inquiry, became in their turn objects of scrutiny and speculation. Under such conditions the ancient opposition between the Stoic and the Epicurean again made its appearance in the opposing systems of Kant and the Utilitarians; this opposition continues to subsist and make itself felt, and M. Guyau claims this as sufficient justification for his full, original, and vigorous account of the history of Utilitarianism from the time of Epicurus.

We do not propose to follow M. Guyau

into the history of Utilitarianism, but shall confine our attention to his account of Epicurus, which is interesting especially on two grounds: first, by reason of the method which M. Guyau has brought to bear upon it; and, secondly, for certain of his conclusions, which have at least the merit of originality.

Historians of philosophy, especially in England and Germany, in giving an exposition of any system, have been very much in the habit of addressing to it certain questions, the questions of a later age, in which they are interested; of extracting from it answers to these questions, tabulating them, and offering the result as an account of the system. They approach every system in turn with the same set of questions. This method is simple, and has its use; but evidently it can give of any system only an abstract, in which the parts have neither elevation nor depth, projection nor relief. M. Guyau's method is to this much what embryology is to anatomy. Seeking to bring the history of mental life also under the law of evolution, he discovers that the system of any philosopher is determined mainly by two things: (1) internal reflection, (2) the intellectual medium. In order, therefore, to reconstruct a system, we must not look at it from *without*, from the point of view of another age, but endeavour as it were to get *inside* it, and, after possessing ourselves of its governing ideas (*idées maitresses*), be they many or one, set the secondary ideas in due subordination to them. This will be best effected by placing the leading idea in its historical medium, and confronting it, one by one, in historical order as far as possible, with the objections and difficulties which it had actually in its own time to meet. In this resisting medium the system will again take shape and grow.

Applying this method to the history of Utilitarianism, and especially to the system of Epicurus, M. Guyau has reached several remarkable results. He supposes Epicurus to begin by asking himself, What is the end of life? what is the goal of our actions? to which question he answers, Pleasure. We must seek first "the good," not "the true." This conclusion Epicurus finds forced upon him by experience; for, as a matter of fact, all creatures do seek pleasure, independently of reason, and even before the dictates of reason are heard; and, moreover, reason itself, by virtue of its constitution and its relation to the intimations of sense, in all of which pleasure and pain are inseparable ingredients, is unable even to conceive any true or abstract good stripped of every sensible element, *i. e.*, of pleasure. Thus philosophy becomes in the hands of Epicurus a systematic attempt to regulate human actions by reference to utility, the rule of pleasure, or, as it is described by one of his followers, "an energy bringing about a life of happiness by means of arguments and discussions" (Sext. Emp. 'Adv. Math.' xi. 169).

Pleasure, then, being the goal and end of life, what is its origin? According to Epicurus, it originates in the digestion. "The origin and root of all good is to be found in the pleasure of digestion. Wisdom and excellence are relative to this" ('Athen.' xii. 67, p. 546). This, which is the leading and most characteristic idea in the philosophy of Epicurus, has nevertheless, by many of his followers,

either been passed over in silence or even declared not to be authentic. Yet modern physiologists would accept it at once, as one of the most fundamental truths discovered by Epicurus. The error of his followers arose, M. Guyau thinks, from misinterpretation; had they considered for a moment the relation of eye and ear, of touch and taste to the health of the body, and the undoubted importance of the pleasures of the senses in the philosophy of Epicurus, they could not have failed to admit the authenticity of the doctrine. It is the pleasure of digestion, not of the palate, which is the root merely, the physiological commencement of happiness, not the end and goal of life, as they seem to have supposed.

From this position the doctrine of Epicurus follows by various steps. First, we find him adding to the conception of pleasure entertained by Aristippus the idea of duration, the past and the future. He is thus led to construct a classification of pleasures, and thereby, after due comparison, to see the advisability of excluding from among the objects of desire all such as are difficult of attainment, *e.g.*, riches, luxurious living, honours, political influence. In forming this classification, and in making the necessary exclusions from it, he finds himself greatly dependent on the intelligence, which also affords pleasures of its own, *viz.*, those of hope and memory, superior to, because extending, those of the body. Further, the intelligence serves to exclude the sources of pain and fear, by bringing the external world more and more within the sphere of knowledge, and removing the superstitious dread of unseen and malevolent powers, of which ignorance is the chief parent.

By means of these conceptions M. Guyau arrives at a conclusion as to the character of the true follower of Epicurus which certainly is easier than the common one to reconcile with the preference felt for this philosopher by such men as Marcus Aurelius and St. Augustine, although the character was rarely found among his actual disciples. He is a man who lives by preference on bread and water, as the best means to a sound body; he experiences in consequence the pleasures which come by the healthy exercise of the senses and the intelligence; he limits his desires, so that nothing that is hard of attainment, neither riches, nor honour, nor the prizes of political activity, ever causes him a regret; he endeavours to acquaint himself more and more, by the aid of methodical reasoning, with the physical causes of things, and to free himself and his fellow men from the fear of death, the phantoms of superstition, and the "abject servility" of feeling in which men live towards the fantastic creatures of their own imaginations. His life is an endeavour after bodily and mental serenity (*τέλος είναι μήτε ἀλγύν κατά σώμα μήτε παράττεσθαι κατά ψυχήν*).

In what we have said we have given an inadequate sketch of a part only of the contents of M. Guyau's work, omitting not only his full and valuable chapters on the later history of Utilitarianism down to our own day, but even many topics connected with the Epicurean philosophy, such as the theory of the *clinamen*, as explaining the will, and the various private and public virtues, on which M. Guyau has dwelt at length. His method, though not entirely original perhaps, is valu-

able by the prominence and emphasis with which it is announced. No doubt it is the right method to follow in the history of philosophy; but a little uncertainty must usually attach to all conclusions reached by it, from the *à priori* element involved in the selection of the dominant ideas in any system. Different men, it is to be feared, will vary in their views of the relative importance of the ideas (*idées maitresses*) on which a system is built, and the affiliation of the less important ideas to them will be found equally compatible with irreconcilable hypotheses. The truth is, our historical data are seldom sufficient to furnish the means of verification for any of these hypotheses, a remark which will be found to apply equally to the reconstruction of an "intellectual medium."

Nevertheless, this work of M. Guyau's is full of suggestiveness, originality, and value, and is based on a complete and masterly appreciation of the data existing for a history of Utilitarianism. As a study in ancient philosophy it is in many respects worthy to take its place beside even such a work as M. Ravaisson's 'Métaphysique d'Aristote,' or one or two others that might be named. Those interested in the history of moral philosophy would be ill advised to overlook it, and no one can read it without profit.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

- My Lords of Strogue.* By Hon. Lewis Wingfield. 3 vols. (Bentley & Son.)
The Honourable Ella: a Tale of Foxshire. By the Earl of Desart. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)
Maud Atherton. By Alfred Leigh. 2 vols. (James Blackwood & Co.)
The Breton Mills. By Charles J. Bellamy. (New York, Putnam's Sons.)
Delmond: a Romance. By W. H. Bishop. (Boston, U.S., Houghton, Osgood & Co.; London, Trübner & Co.)

'MY LORDS OF STROGUE' is an historical romance of a high order of merit, whether it be regarded as history or as mere romance. The period of Irish annals which ranges from the Convention to the Union is charged with interest of the deepest character; it is one concerning the details of which English readers are, as a rule, far too ignorant, whilst it ought undoubtedly to be studied at the present crisis with the closest attention. Mr. Wingfield enables us, if not to study it very closely, at all events to become tolerably familiar with its most stirring events; and it is the best possible recommendation of his work to say that few can read it without a desire to make better acquaintance with the sad story of which it furnishes so graphic an outline. The tale of Wolfe Tone and the Emmetts, of Clare, Camden, and Cornwallis, of Pitt, Castlereagh, and the half-witted English king, of the Irish patriots and the Irish traitors, is full of lessons for the day in which we live. Mr. Wingfield has used his authorities (of which he supplies a list at the end of the third volume) on the whole in a conscientious and painstaking manner, although he has committed one glaring fault which his frank avowal by no means suffices to excuse. He has ante-dated the rising incited by Robert Emmett by as much as two years and a half, making it occur simultaneously with the proclamation of the

Union. No assertion of the author that he considers this a justifiable proceeding can make it so. If historical romances cannot be written with entire fidelity to historical facts, the romance being interwoven with the most scrupulous consideration of analogies and probabilities, they had better not be written at all. From an historical point of view they are worse than worthless, and as romances they must be partly stale, partly cramped, and partly, on their own showing, unnatural. It is therefore a great pity that Mr. Wingfield should have allowed himself in this one instance so wide a latitude, for his story is constructed in the main on legitimate principles. The few other departures from historical accuracy which it would be possible to indicate are comparatively trivial, and are sins rather of omission than of commission. In the matter of confusion of metaphors, and a sort of happy looseness in his figures of speech (as where he speaks of Cornwallis as another Herod, who knew not Joseph), Mr. Wingfield displays all the genius of the race whose chequered fortunes he describes. Nevertheless, 'My Lords of Strogue' may be accepted heartily and frankly as one of the best historical fictions of the day.

Ella, the heroine of Lord Desart's new book, was the daughter of an old gentleman who claimed a peerage, but had failed to prove his right. She was on this account known in Foxshire as "the Honourable Ella." That explains the title of the book. The son of the lord lieutenant of the county being in love with Ella, who had no money, discovers that his father is on the brink of ruin, while the daughter of a City millionaire is being, so to speak, thrown at his head. Meanwhile she is in love with a young financier of no position except that of her father's assistant in his operations. Naturally the young lord marries the rich girl. Each gives up love, the one for money, the other for position. With the plot in that condition every novel reader can roughly sketch the development. The serious bit of work before the author was how to kill the rich wife. It has not been done very successfully. Lord Desart is much too ingenious to have to fall back upon consumption or a railway accident, but still he has failed to lay his plans without being detected at the beginning. Therefore the plot fails at the most important point. But, nevertheless, 'The Honourable Ella' is a very lively book, and, on the whole, the best that Lord Desart has written. His caustic humour, his vivacity, his witty and unexpected comparisons, make his pages sparkle, and give the reader many a pleasant laugh; but the fund of good spirits which he can put into his writing often leads him into exaggeration. The conversation, for instance, between the vulgar millionaire and Lady Lorton is as much overdone as if it had been written for a farce to be played before a very indiscriminating audience. The deliberately funny scenes are not nearly so good as the little jokes by the way. It is difficult to pick these out and give any fair notion of their effect, but one attempt may be made. A keen hunting man was in love; and then, says the author, to tell him of a glorious run "was about as useful, as far as evoking any enthusiasm from him was concerned, as telling the Ameer of Afghanistan about the London School Board would be." Lord Desart cer-

tainly succeeds in keeping his readers in a good humour. He is never dull, and if he has a taste for moralizing at times, and is delighted to gird at the follies of society, he does it shortly and sharply, and lets one see that his own estimate of human nature is not that of the worn-out cynic.

The story of 'Maud Atherton' is of the mixed order of things—the order that puzzles its critics, and tempts them into unprofitable speculation as to what the author really wanted to be at, and whether he knew exactly where he was going. Maud Atherton, a remarkable young person, with all sorts of talents and a large fortune, turns out in the end to be somebody's relative, and is married to the man of her heart; broadly stated, there is no more in the book than that. But by broadly stating the thing a certain injustice is done to the author, and the reader is left unprepared for much of what is provided for him. Among the contrivances for his amusement is a hero of a surprising and delightful type. He is introduced to us as a cynic and a kind of moral and proper voluptuary; but after seeing Maud Atherton in the family pew on Sunday he is wrought upon to do noble deeds. He begins the new life he desires to lead by burning his comedy, a witty but apparently improper work, and by founding a new journal. In this print he advocates the cause of good literature and the poor, and is landed first of all in a quarrel with a penny novelist of the epoch, who comes to horsewhip, and remains to be kicked downstairs, and finally in a bad brain fever. Maud and he are, of course, engaged all this while; but a wonderful young actress, who is, at seventeen, astonishing the world in various tragic parts, is hopelessly in love with the interesting fever patient, and comes to nurse him. On finding that her hero prefers his Maud (who has, meanwhile, been ruined by her guardian, who has committed suicide under a passing cab, which has done its business in a manner that reflects the highest credit on its driver—doubtless an amateur of this kind of art, as his kind so often are), this gifted creature, who is a long-lost cousin, or sister, or something of the sort, retires from the stage to foreign parts, and takes the veil. Equally interesting with the actress and the moral journalist is the bumpkin poet of fourteen—"but looking much younger"—who is dying of consumption, and adores Maud Atherton, and has the most beautiful thoughts and speaks the most correct English imaginable. On the whole 'Maud Atherton' is not unamusing. Everybody in it is passably impossible, it is true, but Mr. Leigh has honestly tried to write a novel, and to make his puppets something like abnormal but genuine men and women. His book is well meant and earnestly attempted. Perhaps ere he begins another he might so far revise his theory of art as to exclude from it the presentment of life as it is not, nor can ever be, anywhere except in foolish novels.

As giving the English reader some insight into American manufacturing life, Mr. Bellamy's novel, one of the prettily got-up "Knickerbocker Series," will possibly be more interesting than its intrinsic merits would warrant. The antagonism between capital and labour is put in its crudest form by a socialist orator. His denunciations of the millowners, whom he calls "jewelled aristocrats,"—an oddly in-

congruous notion to English readers,—take the place filled in our novels by sermons quoted *in extenso*. They have the merit of setting forth in vivid colours the grievances of overwork and underpay, and if at all based on fact would show that factory and education acts are much wanted in the States. There seems to be a certain inconsistency in the two assertions that children are forced to labour instead of going to school, and that there is no difference in point of education between the rich and poor; but that is only one of several anomalies of which, perhaps, it would be ungracious to attempt the solution. The story is not unskillfully told, but it is full of false sentiment.

'Detmond' is a slight, pleasantly written story, the scene of which, as in so many American books, is laid in Italy. It is excellently printed, in a neat and very convenient form.

The Electoral History of the Borough of Lambeth since its Enfranchisement in 1832, with Portraits and Memoirs of its Representatives during Forty six Years. By George Hill. (Stanford.)

THIS book is principally made up of the electoral addresses issued by the various candidates who have sought to represent Lambeth in Parliament at the fourteen elections which have taken place in that constituency since its enfranchisement; and as electoral addresses are hardly fit subjects for subsequent literary criticism, the work to a considerable extent lies out of our field. General readers, we fear, will find it a trifle dull. Its author undoubtedly deserves credit for the industry with which he has collected his materials, but the subject, on which he has bestowed much labour and a respectable share of literary ability, is not one which readily lends itself to attractive treatment. If we except the City of London, there is not one of the metropolitan constituencies whose mere electoral history possesses any general interest. Here and there an old political campaigner may be pleased to read the records of the contests in which he took part, but (again setting aside the case of the City as exceptional) one of the distinctive features of the vast mass of the inhabitants of London is that they concern themselves little about local politics. In other words, there is far less political life in a metropolitan borough than in country constituencies, and the country constituency would, therefore, afford proportionately better material for such a book as that under review than can be supplied by the aggregation of parishes not very closely connected out of which a metropolitan borough is formed. There are several reasons for the political apathy of the inhabitants of London. Not the least important among them are the absence of organized municipal governments, with their annually recurring ward elections, and the circumstance that many London householders shift their abodes at frequent intervals, and consequently never identify themselves with particular localities for long periods at a time. The exhausting strain of professional duties probably absorbs the energies and the attention more in the metropolis than in any other of our industrial centres; a Londoner certainly knows less of his neighbours than is commonly the case in other towns, and then again the vastness of the population dwarfs the significance of an individual vote, and prompts many a man to renounce the trouble of a walk to the polling-booth, owing to an impression that his own vote can be of no importance among so many. From these and such like causes it results that in London, while the proportion of electors on the register to population is small, the proportion of electors who vote to electors on the register is smaller still; and consequently a book such as Mr. Hill has been at the trouble to compile will probably rather deserve success than command it.

Lambeth, during forty-six years, and through four consecutive elections, has never wavered in its political allegiance; it has invariably sent Liberal representatives to Parliament; but there is one circumstance connected with its electoral history which is more remarkable than this, an incident possessing something more than an ephemeral interest, though not without an occasional parallel in other boroughs in modern times—in 1857 it returned Mr. William Roupell by a majority of nearly two thousand at the head of the poll. Some particulars of Mr. Roupell's career, and of the memorable case with which his name is so unhappily associated, are supplied by Mr. Hill, but he has hardly dealt with the single really good subject which fell in his way in as full and as entertaining a manner as he might have done. Further research and inquiry might perhaps have brought to light some new facts about a remarkable case which is more easily forgotten than explained. Visitors to the House of Commons, constituents from the country in search of their representative, not unfrequently complain of the rigour with which the approaches to the House are guarded by firm but courteous police constables, and it certainly must be acknowledged that the taxpayer who is compelled to wait in the Central Hall might at least be accommodated with a bench to sit down upon. But the House of Commons has, after all, some better excuse to plead for its jealous precautions than the mere wish to protect itself from importunate place-hunters and other bores. Thus Mr. Hill describes how a certain Mr. Edwards—a lieutenant in the navy, who had a grudge against Sir Charles Napier, then member for Southwark—pounced upon the admiral when he was walking in one of the lobbies of the House, seized him by the collar, and charged him with piracy, robbery, and murder on the high seas. Equally notorious in Lambeth elections, and equally unpleasant for a nervous candidate to face, were Messrs. Eyraat and Latta, two gentlemen who at the Newington open vestry meetings "would mount the table, upset inkstands, crunch quill pens, trample upon reporters' fingers, and from that elevated standpoint" bellow loudly until exhausted nature closed the strife. In his account of the election in 1857—which turned mainly on the question of the China War—Mr. Hill displays a keen political insight, describing the bias of the English character in favour of an aggressive foreign policy, and how war, with or without justice, has for a century at least been popular in this country. The passage is too long for quotation, but though written in reference to events long past, it is pregnant with instruction at the present day. The history of the embalmed head of Oliver Cromwell, a relic in the possession of the Wilkinson family, can hardly be deemed germane to the present work. True it is that one of the Wilkinsons formerly sat for Lambeth, but on the whole the antiquarian treasures belonging to a particular member of Parliament can be more advantageously recorded in the columns of *Notes and Queries* than in a chronicle of electioneering incidents, where few people would be likely to seek for such information. Here and there the author has used expressions which grate somewhat harshly on the ear—"Lambethan," for example, to denote an inhabitant of Lambeth, is not a pretty phrase—and sometimes, too, he gives way to bursts of not-too-well-founded enthusiasm. Thus he says of the three parishes which make up the borough of Lambeth that they "have vied with each other which should be foremost in utilizing the suggestions of science, and in promoting the wellbeing of all." If this be true, the inhabitants of Lambeth are greatly better off than those who live under the parochial supervision of many other metropolitan vestries and district boards that could be named. Of typographical errors, however, but few can be pointed out. The well-known member for Hackney spells his name Holmes, not "Holmes," as Mr. Hill has it; and the statement that there are now 45,434 electors on the register of voters for Lambeth might have been made more accurate by a reference to the most

recent returns. The actual number of electors on the register now in force is 50,511. On the whole, the best course to be pursued in reading this book is to skip the addresses to electors and the hustings speeches.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Catalogue of Greek Coins—Macedonia, &c. By Barclay V. Head. (Printed for the Trustees of the British Museum.)—The book before us has its value independently of any details of execution, and the Trustees of the British Museum may be congratulated that they have among their employees any one who could give so scholarly an account of a class of monuments which has been only partially described in former works. Mr. Head has already shown what he could do by his admirable monograph 'On the Coins of Syracuse,' published two or three years ago, and the promise of future good work which he gave in that essay has been well fulfilled in his present memoir. It is no fault of his that the coins he has to deal with here have not the artistic and attractive beauty of those from the matchless Sicilian mints, the *chef-d'œuvre* of Greek numismatic art; yet among these are not a few which exhibit genuine Greek knowledge and skill, such as the noble heads of Apollo on the coins of Amphipolis, the front face of Seilenos from an unknown Macedonian mint, and some of the coins of Chalcidice. The interest of the Macedonian money is, however, chiefly historical, though artistically, too, of high importance, from the many excellent examples afforded of a very early period of Greek coinage. Thus the fine coins of Acanthus, the Bisaltæ, the Edoni, and the most remarkable of all, one which Mr. Head attributes doubtfully to Deronikos, all as old as B.C. 500, if not half a century earlier, are, in fact, a study in themselves, and carry us back almost to the *incunabula* of numismatics. It is hardly necessary to insist here on the importance of monographs such as the present one, which practically lays before us all we know, for a certainty, of many Macedonian cities; for if coins have interest and value where they tell us (as in the case of Magna Græcia and Sicily) of a period of remarkable artistic development, both interest and value are enhanced when they are almost the only undoubted monument remaining to us of the people to whom they refer. Just as the Bactrian coins have revealed to us the existence of some thirty to forty rulers whose names are unrecorded in history, so here we have descriptions of princes and places of which we can glean but scant notices from books. In both instances, in the absence of other monuments we can fall back in full security upon the coins, which are thus not unfrequently the only relics of an ancient race, and of the religion, the life, and art of those who struck them. It should be added that Mr. Head's work is illustrated by about four hundred woodcuts (obverses and reverses), for the most part well executed, thus affording—especially to non-numismatic readers—a picture of the more remarkable specimens far more intelligible and trustworthy than the most accurate description. The book contains a map of Macedonia and of the districts adjacent to it on the east, on which the weight-standard used by each place is marked under its name by different colours—a very useful device; there are also no less than seven indices, and a table of the relative weights of English grains and French grammes.

MR. STANFORD has issued a *Tourist's Guide to the Channel Islands*, the compilation of Mr. Benjamin Clarke. Here, in the compass of one hundred and sixteen small pages, general information as to the principal objects and points of interest is arranged to suit the convenience of those who can afford to spend but a short time in the islands, and to such persons the work will be welcome. Nevertheless, here and there Mr. Clarke has ventured to express opinions which may not always command the assent of

those who are themselves familiar with his subject. Thus he regrets that in Jersey there should be found "so little luxuriant vegetation and sylvan scenery," and describes it as "wanting generally in all that wealth of rich foliage and leafy shade" which gives to Devonshire its peculiar charm. It must be confessed that in the vicinity of St. Helier, along the slopes which face St. Aubin's Bay, the scenery has been greatly spoiled by the destruction of hedges and trees; but in other parts of the island the over-arching lanes and "luxuriant vegetation" surprise the explorer and leave impressions that are not likely to be effaced. Here are one or two samples, referred to in no guide-book which we have ever come across. Look up Grouville Valley from some spot on the high ground near Gorey chapel of ease. Walk down Sunnyside from the lunatic asylum to Grouville Church. Cross the head of Fliquet Mill Valley, entering by Union Inn and coming out by St. Clair. Is it an easy thing to match for a high-road avenue that by La Hougue Brette Manor House, the first turning on the left out of the St. Lawrence Road after passing the five-mile stone! Elsewhere Mr. Clarke says, when describing Herm Island, that excursionists should bring their own provisions and not rely on native supplies. This is very hard on those who maintain, in the very best locality which the island affords, an admirable hotel, where moderate prices form not one of the least recommendations. The maps attached to the present work are not large enough to be of much practical use. So far as Guernsey is concerned this is a matter of little consequence, for a cheap and fairly correct map may be obtained at St. Peter Port; and from the size and character of the island, as well as from the circumstance that the landmarks are numerous and conspicuously situated, pedestrians are not in much danger of missing their way. In Jersey (said to contain 400 miles of roads) the case is different: the local map is a wretched one; in a few places there are guide-posts; but the landmarks generally are not readily discoverable, and in the winding lanes of the numerous deep valleys it really needs considerable experience to be always sure of the route. Hence a map of Jersey constructed on an intelligible plan (by which we mean a plan which shall distinguish roads which are driving roads from roads which can only be ridden over and from foot-tracks, and which shall also supply—whenever possible—the name of a house or other prominent object at or near every important turning, instead of sprinkling the map—as from a pepper-box—with a number of wholly superfluous entries) is still a great desideratum. Handy guide-books have their uses for the hurried summer tourist; but, in the absence of a faithful map, to tell a stranger—as Mr. Clarke, after the fashion of many who have gone before him, has done—that from the Val des Vaux "a path to the Prince's Tower may be taken" is to give him very dangerous advice. What particular path is meant it is hard to tell, for the Val des Vaux has many exits; but no one who tried the experiment for the first time would be in the least likely to make his way successfully out of the Val des Vaux, along the road past Nicolle Mill, and then across Trinity Valley, through one of the most complicated systems of roads in Jersey, to the tower named. Mr. Clarke deserves praise for what he has accomplished, but, as has above been briefly indicated, a map, itinerary, and simple exposition of the lie of the country, the chief landmarks, and the exits on to the main thoroughfares from the irregularly built town of St. Helier would form an acceptable addition to the existing literature on this subject, and would also prove of use not merely to the more permanent residents themselves, but to the visitors and guests whom they may desire to send in search of particular picturesque spots or of friends' abodes.

Spain in Profile: a Summer among the Olives and Aloes. By J. A. Harrison. (Trübner &

Co.)—This little book is full of big words. Doré, we are told, is an artist who has drawn out into lines and shadows all the pregnant underplay of the 'Don Quixote.' Malaga has its fruitful *huerta*, with its edging of sunlit sea, interminable vines and oranges, and a bright vision of tinted and tawny mountains, which frame it in on three sides. Cordova, Toledo, and Seville remind us of Cairo, Tunis, and Fez, while the mosques of Constantinople, the tombs of Afghanistan, and the pagodas of Delhi are all reflected in the Alhambra; and the author came away from a bull-fight in Valencia with its noble enthusiasms, its rigid excitements, its hairbreadth and hair-splitting escapes indelibly branded on his memory. It is a story we have often heard; we listen without being much moved, glad if anything that enthusiasm is still possible to us as we listen to a young man telling an old tale.

The Waldensian Church in the Valleys of Piedmont. By Louisa Jane Wylliams. (Religious Tract Society.)—This little book, originally published in 1854, is now put forth anew, under the editorship of Mrs. Matheson, in a binding of scarlet and gold, and with many illustrations, none of them very good. In a brief preface note it is explained that the author, at the advanced age of ninety-one, was unable to see her history through the press or to make the revisions and alterations that the lapse of a quarter of a century had rendered necessary; so that the work had to be taken in hand for her by some one else. Ere that work was finished Mrs. Wylliams died, so that the present edition is posthumous, and we cannot know how far it was, or was not, approved of by her. This, however, is a matter of but little consequence, as the importance of the book is not great. A history in the modern sense of the word it is not. Mrs. Wylliams does not seem to have mastered her subject or to have been competent to treat it historically. Original views she had none, and she appears to have seen in the story of the Waldenses rather an opportunity for the emission of a certain amount of simple and kindly sectarian sentimentality than a subject to be studied in connexion with the story of the world around them. Those, then, who wish to know something about the Waldensian Church as it appears in history must go elsewhere than to Mrs. Wylliams. What she did was to write a sketch, that is occasionally succinct and clear and occasionally confused and congested, of the leading events in the history of the Waldenses themselves. The book begins with a brief account of the origin of the sect and its rise into being, and ends with some of the efforts at evangelization now making in Italy by its missionaries, and this is doubtless amply sufficient for the purpose of its publishers. What is most pleasant to note in the book is the charity and good feeling with which it is written. The author seems to have pitied the persecuted Waldenses with all her heart, but to have pitied their persecutors as well; and in works that are avowedly sectarian in cast the feeling to be noted is often exactly the reverse of this one. Of course one smiles when one reads of "four monks with flowing beards and sandalled feet" being brought forward to terrorize over a modern convert from the errors of Rome; but the smile is not unkindly, for the innocence and good faith of the writer are everywhere as evident as in this picture of horror.

The title of *Club Cameos* (Sampson Low & Co.) is a grievous misnomer. The characteristic of a "cameo" is the exquisite quality of its workmanship, but the style of this volume of social essays is unusually slovenly. As regards the matter of the book, nothing can be more commonplace. It consists of dreary accounts of the typical Jew Financier, the typical Guardsman, the typical Private Secretary, *et hoc genus omne*. Now to write well on society one ought at least to show that one knows something about it; but this the author has altogether failed to do. There

are seventy-six illustrations by Mr. Rupert Browne, all very badly drawn, and some of them, such as those on pp. 146, 272, and 318, in quite painful and extraordinary bad taste. A book like this can hardly be valued as an addition to our literature.

UNDER the title *Studies in Paris*, Messrs. Putnam, of New York, have published an inaccurate translation of some brilliant sketches first printed in Italy by Edmondo de Amicis. A review of Zola and his works is the most interesting portion of the contents of the volume.

WE have received this year's *Report of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland*, drawn up by the Secretary at the request of the Council. After giving short notices of members of the Society who have died during the past year, among whom we find the names of Prof. H. Blochmann, of Calcutta, Rev. W. Linwood, Baron de Slane, and M. Garçon de Tassy, and a statement of the financial accounts and the proceedings of this and other Oriental societies, the Secretary inserts the reports of the work done by General Cunningham, Mr. J. D. Beglar, and Mr. A. C. L. Carleyle. The remainder of the Report is chiefly taken up with an exhaustive and able summary of the Oriental literature of the year. First comes a statement of the names and principal contents of the various periodicals devoted to this branch of literature published in all parts of the world, and then follows a carefully arranged account of the general progress of Oriental studies. The order adopted is this: the Aryan languages of India, the non-Aryan languages of India, the languages of the Andaman Islands, Java, Malay and Burma, China and Japan; then the Semitic languages, Persian and Pahlavi, and the languages of Africa. There is a summary of the work of the year relating to numismatics and inscriptions, the cuneiform and hieroglyphic inscriptions being dealt with under the heads of Assyriaca and Egyptology. A concise account is given of the Report of the Philological Society, of the Oriental Congresses at Florence and Lyons, and of the Indian Institute at Oxford. The Report concludes with the speech of Sir Henry Rawlinson on the occasion of the presentation of the Report to the Society.

WE have also received the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, No. IV., Parts 1 and 2, relating to History and Literature and to Physical Science respectively.

WE have on our table *The Papacy considered in Relation to International Law*, by E. Nys (Sweet),—*Short Exercises in Latin Prose Composition*, Part II., by Rev. H. Belcher (Macmillan),—*The Commonitorium against Heresies, of Vincentius Lerinensis*, by J. Stock (Stock),—*Hygiene of the Sea*, by F. W. Wright (Bemrose),—*The Skin and its Troubles* (Bogue),—*Sleep and Sleeplessness*, by J. Mortimer-Granville (Bogue),—*Science Teachings in Living Nature*, by W. H. Watson (Stanford),—*University of Durham College of Physical Science, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sessions 1879-80* (Carr),—*Musical Theory*, by J. Curwen (Tonic Sol-Fa Agency),—*The Intermediate Education Year-Book and Directory for 1879, with Supplement* (Dublin, Ponsonby),—*Intermediate Examination: Ireland* (Simpkin),—*Five Years of Tory Rule*, by "Nemesius" (Hodder & Stoughton),—*The United States Unmasked*, by G. Manigault (Stanford),—*Charce-Kar, an Episode of the First Afghan War*, by Col. Haughton (Provost & Co.),—*The Sporting Annual*, by R. Watson (Etherington & Co.),—*High Tide*, by C. H. Ross ("Judy" Office),—*Brave Boys*, by J. M. Darton (Weldon),—*Burnt Out*, by C. M. Yonge (Mozley),—*In Memoriam*, by G. Winter (Charing Cross Publishing Company),—*Shakespeare, Select Plays: Coriolanus*, edited by W. A. Wright (Macmillan),—*Romeo and Juliet*, with Notes by S. Neil (Collins),—*Life of the Prince Imperial, in Verse* (Martin),—*The Lady Elwynore, a Poem*, by A. Smythe (Dublin, Gibbs),—*The Old Eng-*

lish Merchant, by Portia (Brooke),—*April and August*, by E. Grosvenor (Roberts & Co.),—*Ode to Her Majesty on Her Sixtieth Birthday*, by J. H. Hawley (Mitchell),—*Bohème*, by C. S. Wells (New York, Putnam),—*Passages in Church History*, 2 vols., by Rev. J. D. Jenkins (Parker),—*Biblical Revision*, by Members of the American Revision Committee (Sunday School Union),—*Anglo-American Bible Revision*, by Members of the American Revision Committee (Nisbet),—*Children's Treasury*, Part I. *Old Testament*, by Mrs. H. Gaskin (Macmillan),—*Guide to Ordination in the Church of England*, by Rev. T. W. Wood (Bemrose),—*Shakespeare der Kämpfer*, by E. Hermann (Franz Thimm),—*Passé, Présent, et Avenir de la France*, by Léon Delbos (Paris, Leroux),—*L'Athée*, by Léon Delbos (Paris, Leroux),—*Die Sage von Frithjof dem Verwegenen*, by W. Leo (Heilbronn, Henniger),—*Buch der Weisheit*, by C. Beck (Heilbronn, Henniger),—*and Quelques Réflexions sur les Études Géographiques*, by E. Löffler (Williams & Norgate). Among New Editions we have *The Theory of Political Economy*, by W. S. Jevons (Macmillan),—*Oratory and Orators*, by W. Mathews (Hamilton),—*Life of the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage*, edited by J. Lobb ("Christian Age" Office),—*Catechism of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology*, by J. F. W. Johnston (Blackwood),—*Theodora Phranza*, by the Rev. J. M. Neale (Masters & Co.),—*and The Book of the Lodge*, by the Rev. G. Oliver (Spencer's Masonic Depot). Also the following Pamphlets: *Moral Secular Education for the Irish People*, by H. M'Cormac (Trübner),—*The Air Boat or Ar-Custat*, by P. Brannon,—*Definitions, or Word Poems*, by L. Meadows (Ridgway),—*Linguistic Notes*, by Sigma (Williams & Norgate),—*The Bride of Venice*, by J. S. Fletcher (Poole),—*The Assaults of Christianity*, by O. B. Frothingham (New York, Putnam),—*and The Chinese Question in Australia*, edited by L. Kong Meng (Melbourne, Baillière).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

- Theology.*
O'Neill's (S. W.) Contribution to the Cause of Christian Unity, 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Poetry.
Wordsworth's Poems, chosen and edited by M. Arnold, 4/6 cl.
History and Biography.
Bullock's (Rev. C.) Home Life of the Prince Consort, 2/6 cl.
Clayton's (E. C.) Female Warriors, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 18/ cl.
Landon (Walter Savage), a Biography, by J. Forster, 12/ cl.
Rolfe (Rev. C.), Memorials of, by Rev. E. Wilkinson, 3/6 cl.
Trestail's (F.) Reminiscences of College Life in Bristol during the Ministry of Rev. H. Hall, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Geography and Travel.
Loftie's (W. J.) A Ride in Egypt from Siout to Luxor in 1879, cr. 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Philology.
Littleton's (Com. the Hon. A. C.) Vocabulary of Sea Words in English, French, German, Spanish, and Italian, 3/6 cl.
Science.
Munro's (Æneas) Deaths in Childhood, 8vo. 4/ cl.
Murray's (R. M.) Chemical Notes and Equations for Use of Students, 12mo. 2/ swd.
Randolph's (Vice-Admiral) Problems and Naval Tactics, 2/ cl.
Roland's (A.) Farming for Pleasure and Profit, Second Edition, Poultry Keeping, edited by W. H. Ablett, 5/ cl.
General Literature.
Ainsworth's (W. H.) Ovingdean Grange, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Burnett's (F. H.) Haworth's, a Novel, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 21/ cl.
Christie's (T.) Indo-British Opium Trade and its Effects, translated by D. B. Croom, 12mo. 2/ cl.
Colomb's (Capt. P. H.) The Naval Duel, a War Game, roy. folio, 10/6 pkt.
Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit, 2 vols. Popular Library Edition, cr. 8vo. 3/6 each vol.
Fraser's (Mrs. A.) False Hearts and True, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Inca's (The) Treasure, adapted from the German of F. Hoffman by J. Young, 12mo. 2/ cl.
Society Small Talk, by a Member of the Aristocracy, 2/6 cl.
Thackeray's Roundabout Papers, illustrated, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Thornburn's (S. S.) David Leslie, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 17/ cl.
Thorny Path (A), by Hester Stretton, cr. 8vo. 2/ cl.

A UN ÉLÉGIAQUE.

JEUNE homme qui me viens lire tes plaintes vaines,
Garde toi bien d'un mal dont je me suis guéri;
Jadis j'ai, comme toi, du plus pur de mes veines,
Tiré des pleurs de sang,—et le monde en a ri.
Du courage! La plainte est ridicule et lâche.
Comme l'enfant de Sparte ayant sous ses habits
Un renard furieux qui le mord sans relâche,
Ne laisse plus rien voir de tes tourments subis.

Quand même dans ton sein les chagrins, noirs reptiles,
Se tordraient, cache bien au public déseuvré
Que tu portes en toi des trésors inutiles,
Comme des lingots d'or dans un vaisseau sombre.

On fut cruel pour toi ; sois indulgent et juste.
Rends le bien pour le mal : c'est le vrai talion.
Mais, t'étant bien bardé le cœur d'orgueil robuste,
Va, calme comme un sage et seul comme un lion.
Sois impassible, ainsi qu'un soldat sous les armes ;
Et, même quand l'horreur dresserait tes cheveux
Et qu'aux yeux, malgré toi, te monteraient des larmes,
N'en conviens pas, enfant, et dis que c'est nerveux !
FRANÇOIS COPPÉE.

SEVERN AND KEATS.

II.

WE continue the extracts from the letters of Joseph Severn to Charles Brown, of which we gave the first instalment last week. As before, words of which the reading is more or less conjectural are preceded by a †; those added to complete the sense are enclosed in square brackets [].

Rome, April 9th, 1823.

.....There is a Mad Chap come here, whose name is —. I do not know what to make of him, further than his queer, and, I was near saying, shabby, behaviour to me. He comes as the friend of Shelly, great, glowing, and rich in romance. Of course I shoud all my paint-pot politeness to him, to the very brim—assisted him to remove the Ashes of Shelly to a spot where he himself (when this world has done with his body) will lie. He wished me to think, myself, and consult my Friends, about a Monument to Shelly. The situation is beautiful, and one and all thought a little Basso-rilievo would be the best taste. I was telling him the subject I had proposed for Keats, and he was struck with the propriety of it for Shelly, and my Friend Mr. Gott (whom I mentioned to you) was to be the doer of it. I made the Drawing, which cost us some trouble, yet after expressing the greatest liking for it, the pair of Mustachios has shirk'd off from it, without giving us the yes or no—without even the why or wherefore. I am sorry at this most on Mr. Gott's account, but I ought to have seen that this Lord Byron's Jackall was rather weak in all the points that I could judge, though strong enough in Stiletos. We have not had any open rupture, nor shall we, for I have no doubt that this "Cockney Corsair" fancies he has greatly obliged us by all this trouble we have had. But tell me who is this odd fish? They talk of him here as a camelion, who went mad on reading Lord Byron's 'Corsair'.....He told me that he knew you.....

[Rome] Sept. 27th, 1824.

.....W. Crauford's Solomon-bob-ism really shock'd me. It did not surprise me, because I had always made a right freckoning on his head, tho' not on his heart. I cannot make out how he could have ventured so much in your mathematical presence. "But s'blood it is but a venture," "and no venture no have," and yet the dog and the shadow is rather a stickler, and so I wonder that, having your decent opinion, he could so lose it; but this [is] a touch of the damn'd world that kill'd poor Keats. O how I do despise from my heart and soul all criticism cant. 'Tis the bane of all honesty and pleasure—'tis a species of Suicide, which a man practises on his reason, killing all the freshness of his mind which God has given him for his delight, and leaving a nasty stinking bit, just enough to be stoned and staked. O how I loathe all the walking-stick impertinence of magazine and Newspaper Criticks, for you see they infest honest men and rob them, not only of their reason, but their pleasure too, else Mr. C. would have had as much enjoyment in Keats's Tragedy as Kirkup or myself. No, he must find fault—but I am glad of his wholesale—I hate your "Chandler's shop" in any thing.....

Rome, Jan. 17th, 1830.

Your letter found me in all the glorious confusion of removing. I recognized it as from you,

and so put it into my pocket to read in the first quiet moment. I am glad I did so, for its contents affected me much, altho' it was agreeable news, for every thing about poor Keats is melancholy. I am content that this reverse in the fate of his works gives you the occasion to pay a true tribute to his memory, such as I have ever long'd should be done, and such as I know you quite able to do.

I feel, that if you can get over my defective writing, and promise me (which I know you will) not to expose it to the public as mine (for I am not a little proud of Keats as my friend) that I can supply you with ample materials, which I will write spontaneously, not only as to facts which I have witnessed, but also as to my own feeling and impression of his beautiful character. I will not expect or oblige you to use any thing I write, but as you see fit, but I shall expect that you destroy these papers when you have used them, as I feel they must contain invectives against many persons whose enmity, or even notice, I am little anxious to have.

Respecting the portrait I feel differently, and shall be proud to make my appearance before the public as the unchanged friend of Keats, loving his memory now he is dead, as I did himself and his works when he was alive, and this is an honor that no one shall share with me, not even the engraver, for I will take up the graver once more and fancy myself inspired to give his resemblance to the world, faulty as it may be, yet done with all my heart and soul. I think the miniature will make a good engraving, and have already imagined the style of the thing, and long to be about it. It would be necessary to have the one in colours to engrave from, which can soon be had from England as it is such a trifle,—not that I think yours defective in any respect, but it is a great advantage always to engrave from colours when it [is] possible. I take it one great reason why the Italian engravings are so stoney and lifeless is because they are copied from mere black and white drawings, whereas there exists a singular power in engraving in the insertion of colours. So pray write immediately for the original in colours, and I will commence the moment I receive it. It may come by the Courier quite safe.....

Rome, April 15th, 1830.

.....You ask me what shall be done with the profits of our work to poor Keats's memory. Now I have thought a good deal of it, and am going to propose that we erect a monument to his memory here in Rome to the full extent of the money arising from the sale of the work. I have consulted Gibson, who says that for 2000. something very handsome may be made. I have a subject in my mind for the Basso Rilievo, which I think I once mentioned to you before. It is Keats sitting with his half-strung lyre—the three Fates arrest him—one catches his arm—another cuts the thread—and the third pronounces his end. This would make a beautiful Basso Rilievo, and as the grave stone is so unworthy him, and so absurd (as all people say), and as the spot is so beautiful, I hope you will agree to it. Gibson seem'd very much taken with the idea of placing a work of his on this spot.

I knew Keats as far back as 1813. I was introduced to him by Haslam. He was then studying at Guy's Hospital, yet much inclined to the Muses. I remember on the second meeting he read me the Sonnet on Solitude, in which is the line

To start* the wild bee from the foxglove bell.

He was at that time more playful in his manner, the world seem'd to have nothing to do with him. Poetry was evidently at that time his darling hope. He disliked the surgery, and complained that his guardian, Mr. Abbey, forced him to it against his will. He was introduced to Mr. Hunt, I think, in 1814 or '15, which wrought a great change in him. It confirmed

* A misquotation for "startles."

him in his future career, and I think intoxicated him with an excess of enthusiasm which kept by him 4 or 5 years, perhaps until you knew him. This was injurious to him, as Hunt and others not only praised his works and spoke of them as faultless, but even advised him to publish them. Now, merit as they then had, they were not fit things to offer to the world, and I have always thought that that publication was in a great measure the reason poor Keats did not sooner acquire the power of finishing his works. At the same time, he got a kind of timewornness also from Hunt, which to my thinking was a fault, and which he got rid of when he came to live with you. Yet that first volume gives a good idea of his beautiful character—of one who, on his death bed, acknowledged that his greatest pleasure, in almost every period of his life, had been in watching the growth of flowers and trees—and it [was] thro' this medium that he was so profound in the Greek Mythology. At my first acquaintance with him he gave me the complete idea of a Poet—'twas an imagination so tempered by gentleness of manner and steady vivacity, that I never saw him without arguing on his future success. At that time he had no morose feeling, or even idea. He never spoke of any one, but by saying something in their favor, and this always so agreeably and cleverly, imitating the manner to increase your favorable impression of the person he was speaking of. At that time he was not well acquainted with painting, but soon acquired a very deep knowledge of it. Indeed, I used to observe that he had a great power of acquiring knowledge of all kinds, for, after a few years, he used to talk so agreeably on Painting and Music, that I was charmed with him, and have often spent whole days with him devoted to these things. The only difference in his personal appearance at first was that he had not that look of deep thought, but, as I said, his look and manner were more playful.

How long shall [you] be occupied on this work? I would like to know that I may be ready with the Engraving. The original miniature I should like to have had, for yours, good as it is, will render my engraving a mere copy from a copy—yet I am content and anticipate that I shall succeed. I think the picture well calculated for an Engraving.....

I do not know Haslam's address. He knew Keats before I did.

Rome, March 14th, 1834.

Now I don't know what you'll say to the request I am going to make, that you come off to Rome without a moment's delay and bring Keats's Tragedy with you. There are here 5 Englishmen, who have all been together at Cambridge. They are devoted admirers of Keats, and as they are really clever fellows I must confess myself gratified with their attentions to me as the friend of Keats. Now you must know that they have been acting—two of them are first rate—and they made me join them in the 4th Act of the 'Merchant of Venice' as Gratiano, when I was so much struck with one (Mr. O'Brien) as the very man for Ludolph in Keats's 'Otho.' His voice and manner of reading remind me most forcibly of Keats himself. When I mentioned to them the tragedy they were all on fire to be at it, but I did not see any hope until I heard from Capt. Baynes, who is also an actor, that we could easily have the beautiful private Theatre here. I then recollected how much some years since you would have liked to have had the Tragedy acted in Rome, when there were private theatricals, and I think how much more you would like it done now by devoted admirers of Keats, good actors, and handsome young men into the bargain. I assure you that I think it would be well done, and as they are all young men of rank, it would certainly be a good report to its forthcoming. Should you not be able to come yourself, nor even Charley, to play the Page, cannot you send

me the MSS. by the return of Post? I will be particular that no copies be taken in any way.

Now I wonder what you will say to all this. Is there any possibility that you throw cold water upon it?

And now I am going to wrangle with you. Here I have heard and heard of Keats's Life which you are doing; I have written and written to you about it, and now I hear nothing more, now, when the world is looking for it, and the Tragedy. Why, you would be astonished, were you to know the many who come to me as the friend of Keats, and who idolise him as another Shakespear. 'Tis an injustice to withhold these two works any longer. I remember you said "the public should never have the Tragedy until they had done justice to Keats's other works." *The time has come, and I FEAR THE TIME MAY PASS.* These young men read and recite Keats to me, until I think him more beautiful than ever. (I am dying for them to see the tragedy.) Then there is another point—the Public is wrong about Keats himself. Ld Byron and L. Hunt have most vilely led them astray. I persuade myself that Keats's life will be a most interesting subject. If you will go on, I will send you everything I can think of, and I am sure I can supply much. If you will not, I mean to defy you, and try and write his Life myself, which I am sure will make you look about you.....Now tell me what you have to say by way of excuse. It cannot be, save that you do not know how high Keats's fame has risen—that if he is not the Poet of the million, he is more, for I would say that, judging of the talents of his admirers and their rank as scholars, that his fame is a proud one. So now, my dear Brown, I send this off Saturday ev'g—you'll hear Tuesday morn'g—and I shall receive the Tragedy Saturday.

Rome, July 10th, 1836.

.....I inquired about the new edition of Keats, as I was invited to embellish it to any extent, and have some nice ideas for it. Be sure you tell me what movement it makes. Many kind lovers of Keats's poetry offer to subscribe to make him a monument. Gibson made a liberal offer to do it for whatever might be subscribed, which I made known to poor Woodhouse without receiving any answer. Now I have come to the determination that I will accept these subscriptions, and let Gibson make a beautiful monument, either to be placed here or in England. Tell me what are your thoughts, but don't tell me you set your face against it, for so I will have it. *I can collect a handsome sum. I am an artist myself, and a fine work I'll have.* As you have call'd me an old man, I'll e'en do something to grace my years.....

I am just going to write to Mr. Milnes about Keats's tomb. I feel sure that 500l. could be easily got, and this, let me tell you, would be useful and even honorable to his reputation. The present grave stone, with its inscription, is an eye sore to me and more, for as I am sought out and esteem'd as his friend something is look'd for from me, and something I will have. I have thought to have the beautiful profile of Girometti's on the upper part, surrounded with architectural flowers in the Greek style—underneath a bas-relief (the subject of which I have not determined, and will not, until you give your ideas, for I'll do nothing without you except your denial—with that I'll have nothing to do). George Keats ought to subscribe, but I have the right, as Keats's last friend, and also as an artist, to the management. After the Monument is up, I'll plant the most beautiful Laurels and Cypresses ever seen, and attend to the keeping them fresh to the extreme days of my old age, for I feel that I owe much to the name of Keats being so often linked with mine. It has given the Public an impression which has ensured me a good career, much as it was denied to him.

Now I dare say you will think all this very vain on my part, and throw cold water upon me

and that; but no, I am too old to be damped by you. You may encourage me to any thing, but I won't be put down. *Keats shall have a fine monument, and I will produce fine historical works, worthy of his friend.....*

19, Brook Street, August 21st, 1838.

.....What are you doing about Keats's Life? If you have printed, pray let me have it. I am stirring up here for a new edition of his and Shelley's works. It is shamefully unjust that you all on the spot do not pull together and catch this nice moment for Keats. Tell me the difficulties in the way of a new and compleat edition of him. — and I talk it over, and determine on having beautiful engravings in it. I have got very pretty ideas for it. Gibson will give us many things. I assure you Keats stands so high with all the aspiring young men, particularly the aristocrats, that a book would take. I'll do anything to help it on, even for my own sake, as I am so proud of having been Keats's friend, seeing how people are disposed to caress me for his sake.

We are about a new project: — and I, of course. It is to let the good feeling go on, and have a group in marble by Gibson of Shelley and Keats together, to be placed somewhere in London. Isn't this a beautiful idea? What a subject for sculpture! What a fine tribute to the men, friends as they were, and making greater—both Greek poets, and both with fine and young poet looks. Now don't throw cold water upon it. I'll raise plenty of money to do it, and Gibson made a liberal offer. That stir in Parliament about Lord Byron's statue was my doing, and now I'll be an agitator about Keats. Tell me about George Keats, and also about Taylor, and poor Woodhouse's papers. I knew he had the tragedy copied, he told me so himself—it was from the love he bore Keats, and foreseeing there might be difficulties in the way of bringing his works together for a new edition.

In another letter, dated in 1841, Severn says that Keats's house in Well Walk is "just as it was." We have not printed the letters in full, as they contain many private references and personal details; but everything which bears on the relations of Keats and his friends is given.

M. JOSEPH OCTAVE DELEPIERRE.

FREQUENTERS of the Reading Room of the British Museum will deeply regret the loss of a well-known and much-esteemed fellow labourer in the fields of literature, caused by the death of M. J. Octave Delepierre, Belgian Secretary of Legation, and for many years Consul for Belgium in London, an office which he resigned in 1877. M. Delepierre died on the 18th inst., at the house of his son-in-law, Mr. Nicolas Trübner, in his seventy-eighth year, having been born at Bruges on the 12th of April, 1802. His father was M. Joseph Delepierre, who held the important and responsible office of "Receveur-Général" of the Province of West Flanders. This gentleman was, in common with many intellectual men of his day, a great admirer of Rousseau, and determined to bring up his son in accordance with the views of that philosopher. The boy's physical powers and moral training occupied almost the sole attention of his parent, and it was not till he was twelve years old that young Delepierre learned to read and write. His physique was, in consequence, admirable, and helped him to pass rapidly through the curriculum of his school studies, and to make an early entrance as a law student at the University of Ghent, where shortly afterwards he took his doctor's degree.

Upon quitting college he was appointed to the Keepership of the Archives of West Flanders in the city of Bruges. These, owing to centuries of civic troubles, were in a chaotic state, without any sort of classification. His methodical mind, untiring energy, and profound knowledge of paleography enabled him

to arrange the mass of documents in perfect order. During the progress of this task he accumulated a great store of knowledge of Flemish history, legends, folk-lore, and antiquities, which, from time to time, he gave to the world in the shape of contributions to periodicals, pamphlets, and books, the titles of which of themselves would fill a small volume. But in particular by means of this labour M. Delepierre had fostered the love for the place of his birth, and Bruges owes to him the rehabilitation of her older fame and prestige.

M. Delepierre from early life had been an ardent lover of books, an insatiable reader, and consequently, like Mr. Heber, a profound bibliographer. The late M. Van de Weyer, a man of very kindred tastes, became acquainted in 1844 with M. Delepierre, whilst still at Bruges. The acquaintance grew into a lasting friendship, which was only severed by the death of M. Van de Weyer, by whom M. Delepierre had been persuaded to exchange Bruges for London.

His leisure from official duties was devoted to literature. In England he produced all his most matured works, his 'Macaroniana,' his 'Centons,' 'L'Enfer,' his works on the literature of madmen and on parodies. M. Delepierre along with M. Van de Weyer was the founder of the Philobiblon Society, and at the time of his death was joint secretary with Lord Houghton.

M. Delepierre was twice married, first to Miss Emily Napier, the sister of Lord Napier of Magdala, and secondly to Mrs. Charlotte Trower, the widow of a captain in the Royal Artillery, who survives him.

"GAMANĀ-GAMANAM."

Römerbad Unter-Steiermark, August 19, 1879.

I AM most anxious, but scarcely know how, to appease the irate Mr. Monier Williams; but I really do not know Sanscrit, and whilst my hope and pride is to be as honest, as accurate, and as free as possible from exaggeration in writing, I do not think I can ever hope to be important enough to startle the world by a hyphen more or less, as Mr. Monier Williams, who does know Sanscrit, implies. I feel almost sure my readers will forgive me, and hope that it may not seriously damage my reputation as an author.

ISABEL BURTON.

. We cannot insert any more letters on this subject.

THE ART OF MISQUOTATION.

PLOTTING an eastern counties tour, I lately procured a copy of Mr. Murray's 'Handbook for Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, and Cambridgeshire,' "second edition, carefully revised," being the last published. One of the first entries I turned to gave a severe shock to the trusting spirit in which I had opened the volume; and, as the credit of a famous living writer is involved, perhaps you will allow me to quote from the said Handbook, p. 125, under the head of "Bury St. Edmunds":—

"Carlyle ('Past and Present') writes: 'The Bury, Bury, or 'Berry' (or burying-place) as they call it of St. Edmund is still a prosperous, brisk town, with its clear brick houses, ancient clean streets, looking out right pleasantly, from its hill-slope, towards the rising sun; and on the eastern edge of it still runs, long, black, and massive, a range of monastic ruins, into the wide internal spaces of which, laid out, at present, as a botanic garden, the stranger is admitted on payment of one shilling.' (It need hardly be said that the 'bury' has nothing to do with the 'burying-place' of St. Edmund, but is the Anglo-Saxon 'byrig'—town, or inclosed place.)"

On consulting that scarce work, 'Past and Present,' I find chapter the second opening thus:—

"The Bury, Bury, or 'Berry' as they call it,

of St. Edmund is still a prosperous, brisk Town; beautifully diversifying, with its clear brick houses, ancient clean streets, and twenty or fifteen thousand busy souls, the general grassy face of Suffolk; looking out right pleasantly, from its hill-slope, towards the rising Sun: and on the eastern edge of it, still runs, long, black and massive, a range of monastic ruins; into the wide internal spaces of which the stranger is admitted on payment of one shilling. Internal spaces laid out, at present, as a botanic garden.

The way in which the Handbook compiler has altered Mr. Carlyle both in matter and style, and rebuked him for a blunder of his own insertion, needs no enlarging on. P.

PROF. GEORGE LONG.

IN Mr. Philpot's friendly and appreciative note on the late Prof. Long in last Saturday's *Athenæum* there is an error which, if not rectified at once, may be copied into future biographical dictionaries.

Mr. Philpot says, "It was George Long who edited, among other journals, the *Penny Magazine* and *Penny Cyclopædia* from beginning to end," and he adds some words on the good that was accomplished by them.

Prof. Long did edit the *Penny Cyclopædia*, but not the *Penny Magazine*. The *Penny Magazine* was edited "from beginning to end" by Charles Knight. Mr. Long wrote a few papers in the early numbers—they were very few—but he never had anything to do with the management. That was from first to last in Mr. Knight's hands, as I think he said in the concluding address to the readers of the last series of the *Magazine*, and certainly in the account he gives of it in chapter ix. (vol. ii.) of his 'Passages of a Working Life.' Mr. Long was a singularly painstaking and scrupulous editor, and he found the *Cyclopædia* enough to task to the utmost even his working powers without the additional toil of a weekly magazine.

Mr. Philpot mentions Mr. Long's translations, but leaves unnoticed his original writings. But in a literary journal it should not pass unrecorded that he was the author of two historical works of great, though, as would seem, insufficiently appreciated, labour—the labour of a man of extensive reading, who had reflected much on the way in which history should be written—'France and its Revolutions' (imp. 8vo. 1850), and the later and more elaborate 'Decline of the Roman Republic,' in five goodly octavo volumes. Even more original in manner is his suggestive volume of essays, 'An Old Man's Thoughts about Many Things,' grateful to those who knew him for the vivid way in which page after page recalls the vigorous, discursive, and pungent, but always profitable, talk of his best days. Nor should the articles pass without reference which he wrote for the *Penny Cyclopædia* and for Dr. Smith's Classical Dictionaries, models as they are of their kind—nearly unequalled for grasp, and generally for mastery, of the subject, compressed fulness of matter, critical discrimination, and clearness of expression. JAMES THORNE.

THE AUTHORSHIP OF 'NO WHIPPING,' &c., 1601.

HAVING lately had a glance at 'The Whipping of the Satyre,' 'The Whippers Pennance,' and 'No Whipping nor Tripping,' and having since, through the kindness of Mr. C. Edmonds, had a more deliberate reading of the little Isham volume containing them, I venture to make known the views to which I have been led as to the authorships of these three booklets. This also will be the more opportune as Mr. Edmonds is reprinting the 'No Whipping' for private circulation, and will, it is to be hoped, continue with the others. I commence with

III. 'No Whipping nor Tripping but a kinde friendly Snippings,' as the most palatable. Mr. Edmonds has published in the Supplement to Hazlitt's Handbook his belief that this is by

Nicholas Breton, and Dr. Grosart has after a while adopted the same view very strongly. More lately, reading it without prejudice in any way, I said to myself, "If by Breton we shall very likely have 'the soul's behove,' some allusion to the choir of cherubim or angels, with their song, and probably the 'quill from an angel's wing.'" The "soules behove" will be found at sig. C 8, st. 2. The choir are twice introduced, once with their "Halleluiahs" (sig. C 8 v.):—

And let our hymnes be Angell harmonie,
Where Halleluiahs makes the heauens to ring;

and once without it (sig. D 2):—

And thine to settle all our soules desire,
To heare the musike of that heauenly Quire.

Besides these there are Bretonian phrases, such as his favourite proverbial saying, "Had-I-wist," five times repeated in 176 stanzas; the "painted cloth" six times, including the prose address to the readers; the rare if not wholly Bretonese term, "Croydon sanguine"; the use of "astronomy" for astrology, an interchange not uncommon in Breton; and repetitions of the quibbling "title in a tittle" elsewhere used by him, and of the remark contained in the line (sig. D):—

A Mastiffe-dog will neuer make a Spaniell.

We have also such phrases as "virtues grace—grace of reasons glory—grace in mercy—mercies pardon—glories union—brightness of glory," which with others he uses in apparently more frequent permutations than arithmetic allows.

Yet more. Breton is not one of our higher poets, much less a poetaster, but he is a minor poet of extreme facility and often happiness of expression, with a musical ear and power of uttering music denied to many better poets. There is a peculiar musical rhythm recognizable by any accustomed to his writings, and an under-chime which rings out Nich-o-las Breton as plainly as Bow Bells proclaimed advancement to footsore Dick Whittington. Not that it is, to one like myself rather obtuse in the matter of style, a certainty to decide whether a stanza or two be his, still less whether one or two among his stanzas be by another hand. But the test is a certain one in any poem of moderate length. Hence I was unable, as perhaps I ought to have done, to detect Breton in the first two or three stanzas; but having read the poem I feel able to say with confidence that by rhythm alone 'No Whipping' is by N. Breton, just as I was able to say that 'The Countess of Pembroke's Passion' could be by no other. With the other proofs adduced no critic can, I think, possibly doubt it.

Perhaps I may be allowed to add my answer to the question, "Why did he write it?" The hint was probably given by the slight reference to 'Pasquills Mad-cap' at sig. F 3 v. of 'The Whipping.' In answer to this he, after enumerating the Satyre, the Epigrammatist, and the Humourist, the three persons attacked, adds:—

An other Madcappe in a merry fit,
For lacke of witte did cast his cappe at sinne:
And for his labour was well tould of it.

St. 2, ll. 1-3.

And he repeats the fourfold enumeration in his fourth stanza. Again, at sig. B 8 v. he says, after speaking of satires:—

But for my selfe, what euer I haue writ:
And for poor Mad-cap, I dare sweare as much:
In all the compasse of a little wit
It meant no one particular to touch.

He cast his cap, at sinne in general.

But pardon him for what is past before
And he hath done for capping any more.

These lines prove what would otherwise have required a long argument, that Breton was the writer of the 'Madcap' and of the related 'Pasquills.'

He was besides a smooth river, that had a frequent tendency to over-peer his usual boundaries, and a snapper at unconsidered trifles, while he also had that more powerful incentive that he speaks of in his preface, "his creditors with his lack of money," unfortunately with him a very frequent incentive.

As a poem some of it is not so poetical as he usually is—a result not difficult to understand when one remembers his subject, and the haste

with which he evidently wrote. But some is more terse and matterful than is his wont. And one cause of this is that he seems to have had more proverbs at his fingers' ends than usual—a fact which may place his 'Crossing of Proverbs' somewhere about the same date, namely, 1601.

B. NICHOLSON.

Literary Gossip.

THE lamented death of Sir Rowland Hill, at an advanced age, once more calls public attention to the career of a great benefactor of mankind. Next week we hope to publish a full obituary notice of one whose services to the whole world of letters can hardly be over-estimated. It is more than forty years ago since the *Athenæum* first explained and supported Sir Rowland Hill's scheme of Postal Reform, at a time when it was opposed by the whole official world and very imperfectly apprehended by the public at large. A suggestion has already been made that Sir Rowland Hill should be buried in Westminster Abbey, and it has our cordial sympathy and support. In his lifetime he was far from lavishly rewarded, but the whole nation will wish to honour his memory now that he is gone, and to give him a place among its heroes and benefactors.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. intend to issue a new edition of the standard authority on the career of William Blake, the "Life" of the poet-painter by the late Alexander Gilchrist, originally published in 1863. A not inconsiderable amount of new information has accrued since that date.

WE regret to hear that Mr. Swinburne has been ill, and that a visit to the southern coast for the recovery of his health is necessitated.

ANOTHER attempt will be made at Cambridge next October to publish a weekly university paper. The *Cambridge Review* will be a medium for news and for the discussion of university questions. A sufficient guarantee fund has been subscribed to ensure the appearance of the paper for some time, and at present it is intended that the whole body of contributors and guarantors shall form a general committee to elect the editors and control the management. The paper is to be of the same size (quarto) as the *Cambridge University Reporter*. Mr. Elijah Johnson is to be the publisher.

WE understand that the article on "Syria among the Druses," in the September number of *Blackwood's Magazine*, is by Mr. Lawrence Oliphant, who has lately arrived at Constantinople, after a successful journey through Syria.

MESSRS. BLACKWOOD & SONS will publish early in October Dr. John Hill Burton's work on the reign of Queen Anne, in three volumes.

ONE of the most remarkable objects of antiquity obtained from Asia since the Assyrian sculptures is the Hamathite inscription which has just been placed in the Oriental Gallery of the British Museum. It is composed of dark basalt, about four feet high, and probably formed part of a doorway. On it are five horizontal lines of an as yet unknown character, undoubtedly resembling in some peculiarities the Egyptian, but so distantly connected with this now well-known language that as yet no approach has been made towards its decipherment. The inscription is manifestly

boustrophedon, and probably reads from top to bottom. The characters are raised by sinking the field of the inscribed lines about three-eighths of an inch. They consist of animals' heads, human hands, feet, birds, a figure resembling an O, trees, crooks, crocodiles (?), yokes, thrones or carved chairs (?), and short lines or a line between two squares, these latter probably being numbers. From certain groups recurring with variants, there is probably some grammatical system underlying the arrangement of characters, which nevertheless partake strongly of the pictorial and ideographic element. The Rev. Dunbar I. Heath, whose labours upon the Egyptian language are well known, is assiduously studying the inscriptions, of which several are now extant. We hope he may succeed in finding the key to the mystery.

It is reported that Mr. W. St. Chad Boscawen, late of the British Museum, is about to undertake a scientific journey to Mesopotamia, with a view to historical and literary discoveries.

We understand that the Book of Family Prayers which has recently been drawn up and approved by the Upper House of Convocation will shortly be published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co., under the joint editorship of the Bishops of Ely and Exeter.

We are requested to state that the members of the Library Association who intend taking part in the second annual meeting, to be held at Manchester on the 23rd of September and two following days, must send in to the Council the papers proposed to be read on or before the 16th prox.

MESSRS. GRIFFITH & FARRAN have in the press 'Travel, War, and Shipwreck,' by Capt. Parker Gillmore ("Ubique"), in which, while describing the adventures of his imaginary hero, the author depicts, we believe, the main features of his own career.

A WORK containing curious antiquarian information and prison history will shortly be issued by the same publishers. It is entitled 'Records of York Castle,' and is by Mr. A. W. Twyford, the present Governor of York Castle, and Major Arthur Griffiths, author of 'Memorials of Millbank.'

MESSRS. GRIFFITH & FARRAN are also preparing for publication in the autumn and winter, in a separate form, a series of sketches entitled 'The Birds' and Insects' Post Office,' by Robert Bloomfield, author of 'The Farmer's Boy,' originally published in 1824 among Bloomfield's Literary Remains. They also announce a new book for boys by Mr. Ascott R. Hope; 'The Young Buglers,' a tale of the Peninsular War, by G. A. Henty, author of 'The Young Franc-Tireurs,' 'The March to Coomassie,' &c.; two story books for older children, 'Silver Linings,' by Mrs. Reginald M. Bray, and 'Cornerton Chronicles,' by Kathleen Knox; and a new edition of 'The Favourite Picture Book,' by C. W. (Mr. Charles Welsh), who has added letter-press pointing out the sources from which most of the matter of the book has been derived, and given some curious old wood engravings used to illustrate picture books a hundred years ago.

MR. CHARLES WELSH is writing an article for the *New Quarterly Magazine* on John Newbery, the founder of the house of Messrs. Griffith & Farran, and his publications for

children. We are requested to state that he would be glad of any information with reference to Newbery and his books.

'PLUNDERING AND BLUNDERING' (a political retrospect of events from 1874 to 1879) is the title of a brochure in the printer's hands in Edinburgh, to be published in the course of a few days. The author, a Scotchman, writes under the pseudonym of "Herbert Allan."

A CORRESPONDENT notes as follows:—

"Publishers should be on their guard as to applications they may receive for any of their books from Scotland except from known booksellers. A well-known publishing firm received recently from one of the chief towns in Scotland a letter from a professed bookseller, inquiring terms for 'quantities' of a new book which had been advertised in a Scotch newspaper. On reference to a Directory of the town whence the letter was dated neither the name nor residence of the applicant could be found."

THE Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge will shortly publish a new work in prose, by Miss Christina Rossetti, named 'Seek and Find: a Double Series of Short Studies of the Benedicite.' Under the successive phases of "Creation" and "Redemption," Miss Rossetti goes through the whole array of the psalm ("O all ye works of the Lord, bless ye the Lord," &c.), with parallel texts, expositions, analogies, illustrative comments, and the like.

MR. E. HEPPLE HALL has in the press a volume entitled 'Lands of Plenty for Health, Sport, and Profit: a Book for Travellers and Settlers in British North America.' Messrs. W. H. Allen & Co. will publish the book shortly.

MESSRS. W. SWAN SONNENSCHN & ALLEN have in preparation, for issue early in September, 'Sporting Sketches at Home and Abroad,' by "Bagatelle."

THE Grampian Club are undertaking the preparation of a life of the great Scottish hero, Sir William Wallace. The material will be drawn from authentic sources only, and the biography will combine a genealogical history of the family of the patriot. It has been clearly established that Wallace was of English origin.

MR. JAMES ROY FRASER will shortly publish a memoir of his father, John Fraser, of Newfield, who was in early life a Chartist agitator and editor of the *True Scotsman*. The later portion of the biography traces the career of the Fraser family, well known many years ago as Scottish vocalists.

WE regret to announce that the Chelsea Literary and Scientific Institution has been reluctantly compelled to close its doors. The Chelsea Vestry recently gave notice that the rooms occupied by the Institution at the Vestry Hall, King's Road, were required for parochial purposes. Unable, from insufficient resources, to procure suitable premises elsewhere, the members have determined to wind up its affairs. Many noteworthy lectures have been delivered before the members during the eighteen years of its existence.

THANKS to the energy of Mr. Maunde Thompson, the worthy successor of Dr. E. A. Bond as Keeper of the MSS. in the British Museum, a new MS. has been secured, restoring to us a long-lost Charlemagne romance that

was mentioned in the 'Complaynt of Scotland,' 1549, namely, 'The Sege of Melayne' (Milan), besides a unique version, in twelve-line stanzas, of 'The Romance of Duke Rowlande and of Sir Otwell of Spaine.' Both these have been copied and sent to press for the Early English Text Society, under Mr. Herrtage's editorship. The MS. also contains some unique alliterative poems, 'The Parliament of the Thre Ages,' 'The Debate betwene Wynnour and Waster,' &c. These have also been copied for the Early English Text Society, and are in the hands of Prof. Skeat as their editor.

THE Early English Text Society has the last of its first set of this year's texts in the publisher's hands for issue next week. They are, in the Original Series, Part II. of the 'Romance of Generides,' from the unique MS. in Trinity College, Cambridge, edited by W. Aldis Wright, M.A., LL.D. (for 1878); Part II. of the unique English 'Palladius on Husbandrie,' the Ryme-Index, &c., edited by Sidney J. Herrtage, B.A.; the 'Lay-Folk's Mass Book,' four parallel texts, with Anglo-Saxon and Early English Bidding Prayers, Mass Poems by Lydgate, &c., edited by the Rev. Canon Simmons, M.A.;—in the Extra Series three books edited by S. J. Herrtage, B.A.: 1. Part I. of 'England in Henry VIII.'s Reign,' Starkey's Life and Letters, with a portion of Sir William Forrest's 'Pleasant Poesie of Princelie Practise,' 1548 (for 1878); 2. The Early English 'Gesta Romanorum,' 142 stories and moralities from MSS. and Wynkyn de Worde's print, with second versions from other MSS., and short notices of all the 'Gesta' stories not found in the English versions; 3. English Charlemagne Romances, No. 1, 'Sir Ferumbras,' from the unique MS. in the Ashmole collection in the Bodleian. We may also mention that one of Mr. Herrtage's books for the Society this year, 'Sir Ferumbras,' gives us back another of the lost 'Complaynt of Scotland' tales, 'The Tayl of the Brig of the Mantribil,' how Charlemagne slew the giant Agolafre, who kept the bridge, and won Mantribil town.

Two of the New Shakspeare Society's books for this year are now ready: Mr. P. A. Daniel's 'Time-Analyses of the Plots of Shakspeare's Plays,' in the *Transactions* for 1877-9, Part II.; the second edition of Dr. Ingleby's 'Shakspeare's Centurie of Praise, 1592-1693,' revised by Miss L. T. Smith. The third book will leave the press next week: Mr. Furnivall's edition of the second section of Part I. of Phillip Stubbes's 'Anatomy of the Abuses in England in Shakspeare's Youth,' A.D. 1583, collated with the other editions, and including part of Stubbes's 'Life of his Wife,' 1591 (from Mr. H. Pyne's unique copy); part of his book of meditations and prayers, or 'Perfect Pathway to Felicitie,' 1592, 1605; the fourth book of Naogeorgus's 'Popish Kingdome,' 1570, on 'Popular and Popish Customs and Superstitions in 1583,' woodcuts of Elizabethan costume, and a heliogravure (by Dujardin) of Queen Elizabeth's procession to Lord Herbert's wedding at Blackfriars on June 16th, 1600. The book is dedicated to Prof. Kovalevsky, of Moscow, the chief authority there on English social and constitutional history.

THE Chaucer Society's books for 1879 will be out next month.

A PORTUGUESE work on Major Serpa

Pinto's African travels, criticizing them from a scientific point of view, will be published in September. The author's name is Manuel Ferreira Ribeiro.

THE Fourth of July Oration delivered at Boston by Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge (joint editor of the *International Review*) has been published under the direction and auspices of the City Council, who describe the address as "truly American and statesmanlike."

PROF. MARTENS has published in French, at Ghent, an attack on the English policy in Afghanistan, under the title 'La Russie et l'Angleterre dans l'Asie Centrale.' This pamphlet may be taken to represent the views of the Russian Foreign Office, and it advocates a partition of Central Asia between the two powers.

THE books exhibited in the Salle Mazarine of the Paris National Library are more remarkable by their value than their number. Here are, first, both editions, one French and the other English, of Caxton's 'Recuyell of the Hystories of Troyes,' 1471; copies of 'Jason and Medea'; the 'Boke of Tulle of Old Age,' 1481; 'The Arte and Crafte to Knowe well to Dye,' 1490, all printed by Caxton. Then William Machlinia's 'Statuta apud Westmonasterium edita, anno primo regis Ricardi tercii' (1483); Sebastian Brandt's 'Shyppe of Fooles,' Wynkyn de Worde, 1509, 4to., on vellum; 'Nova Legenda Anglie,' Wynkyn de Worde, 1516, folio, on vellum, with Caxton's mark on the first leaf, verso; 'Missale ad Usum Sarum,' R. Pynson, 1520, folio, with "Canon Missæ," on vellum, the first book printed at Oxford; 'Expositio in Symbolum Apostolorum,' 4to., with the date 1468, instead of 1478; a copy, considered unique, of 'Albertus Liber modorum Significandi,' St. Albans, 1480, 4to.: this book, one of the first two printed at St. Albans, is here erroneously ascribed, very likely to a copyist, as the author is Duns Scotus, in whose 'Opera Omnia' it is to be found, vol. i. p. 45. Of less early books there are 'Virgili Bucolica, Georgica, et Aeneis,' Birmingham, 1757, 4to., the first book issued from the press of John Baskerville, and considered the typographical masterpiece of the celebrated printer; 'Ciceronis Opera,' Glasgow, Rob. and And. Foulis, 20 vols., 1749, 12mo.; finally, 'Anacreontis Carmina cum Sapphonis et Alcei fragmentis,' Glasgow, 1751, 32mo., by the same printers, is printed on variously coloured silk.

DR. H. MÜLLER, of Vienna, is preparing a history of the monuments of Yemen based upon Arabic sources, chiefly extracted from Nashwān and Hamdani, as well as on the accounts of recent travellers. The book will appear in the series of the Vienna Academy.

PROF. WHITNEY'S Comparative Sanskrit Grammar, which will appear in the series of Comparative Grammars at Leipzig, is much advanced. It is to be hoped that others will follow in the course of the next year. As far as we know, the following professors have undertaken parts of this interesting series: Prof. Hübschmann, the Zend Grammar; Prof. Gustav Meyer the Greek; Prof. Bücheler the Latin; Prof. Windisch the Celtic; Prof. Leskien the Slavonic; and Prof. Sievers the Teutonic. The introduction to the last, with the title of 'Lautlehre,' appeared in 1876.

THE last number of the *Zeitschrift des Deutschen Palaestina-Vereins* contains 'An Account of a Visit to the Land of Moab,' by Herr C. Schick; 'Mohammedan Traditions on the Situation of Joshua's Tomb,' by Dr. Goldziher; 'On the Localities situated on the Sea of Gennesaret,' by Herr K. Furrer; minor notes by Baron von Alten, Prof. Sepp, and Dr. Erdmann; and, finally, a minute bibliography of books, essays, and notes relating to Palestine which have appeared in the year 1878, by Prof. Socin. The forthcoming number of the *Israelitische Letterbode* will have an article by M. Isidore Loeb, of Paris, with the title of 'Les Portes dans l'Enceinte du Temple d'Hérode.' The author tries to give new explanations of the names of the gates of the Temple mentioned in the Talmud, tractatus Tamid. We do not think that he has advanced the matter further than Comte de Vogüé has done in his magnificent book 'Le Temple de Jérusalem.'

PROF. EMIL SCHÜRRER, of Giessen, has just published a monograph relating to Jewish history, with the title of 'Die Gemeindeverfassung der Juden in Rom in der Kaiserzeit nach den Inschriften dargestellt.' It is dedicated to the fiftieth anniversary of Prof. Ed. Reuss's (of Strasbourg) theological degree. We mention also Dr. Joseph Bergl's History (in German) of the Hungarian Jews derived from the best sources.

WE record the following publications relating to archaeology and palæography:—The third part of the splendid work in German on the excavations at Olympia for 1877-78; the 'Compte-Rendu de la Commission Impériale Archéologique pour l'Année 1876,' St. Petersburg, 1879, chiefly on the discoveries at Kertsch; Dr. K. B. Stark's essay, 'Zwei Alexanderköpfe der Sammlung Erbarch und des British Museum in London'; the Supplement of Wattenbach and Zangemeister's 'Exempla Codicum Latinorum litteris Maiusculis Scriptorum.'

WE have received two interesting Spanish books relating to numismatics: 1. 'Tratado de Numismática Árabe-Española,' by Prof. Don Francisco Codera y Zaidin; 2. 'Numismática Balear, Descripción Historica de las Monedas de los Islas Baleares Aguñadas durante la Dominación Púnica, Romana, Árabe, Aragonesa, y Española,' by Don Alvaro Campaner y Fuertes.

THE *Verhandlungen der dreihunddreissigsten Versammlung deutscher Philologen und Schulmänner* contains, amongst other articles, an interesting essay by Dr. Lewy, of Berlin, on the traces of Greek and Latin ideas and words to be found in Talmudical literature. Another important contribution to the same branch of literature is Dr. G. Rühl's first part of his book entitled 'Zur Lautlehre der Aramäisch-Talmudischen Dialecte.'

THE new French books announced this week are 'Contes de Augustin-Paradis de Moncrif,' with a notice by M. Octave Uzanne, and a portrait by Lalauze, of which work only a small number of copies will be printed; the tenth and last volume of the 'Théâtre Complet' of Eugène Labiche, with a preface by M. Émile Augier; and new editions of M. Mérimée's 'Lettres à une Inconnue' and 'Lettres à une autre Inconnue.'

WE much regret that in our number of last

week an incorrect announcement of the death of the Rev. W. Gill was inserted. The Rev. William Gill, formerly missionary at Rarotonga, in the South Pacific, died on the 14th of August, 1878. A commemorative notice of his death appeared in the daily papers on the 14th inst. The Rev. William Wyatt Gill, missionary at Mangaia, near Rarotonga, author of 'Myths and Songs of the South Pacific' and 'Life in the Southern Isles,' was, we are glad to say, when the last accounts of him reached England, perfectly well.

SCIENCE

A Manual of the Geology of India. By H. B. Medlicott, M.A., and W. T. Blanford, F.R.S. Published by Order of the Government of India. 2 vols. (Trübner & Co)

It is now nearly thirty years since the Geological Survey of India was commenced. During this time a large number of publications has been issued by the Survey, in the shape of maps, memoirs, and plates of fossils. The student of Indian geology has, therefore, a large bulk of valuable material at his command—a bulk so large indeed that it requires a very determined student to attack it. From amidst a host of local details it is almost hopeless to gather a general notion of the geology of the country. It was, therefore, a much needed work which Prof. Duncan undertook a short time ago, in compiling an epitome of Indian geology for the use of his students at Cooper's Hill. But a work of a much more ambitious character had long been in contemplation by the Geological Survey of India. It was originally intended that a complete account of the geology of the country, so far as known to the Survey, should be prepared by Dr. Oldham, or at least should have the benefit of his editorship. Failing health, however, compelled Dr. Oldham to quit India, and death soon afterwards snatched him from his labours. Mr. Medlicott, his successor as Superintendent of the Indian Survey, then undertook the preparation of the work, in conjunction with Mr. W. T. Blanford, the Deputy-Superintendent, and the result of their joint labours has just appeared in the two handsome volumes now in our hands. The Manual naturally falls into two parts—the one dealing with the geology of the peninsular area, and the other with that of the extra-peninsular area. The former comprises the greater part of India proper, while the latter includes the countries of Sind, the Punjab, the Himalayas, Assam, and Burma—the two areas being separated by the great alluvial plain of the Ganges and the Indus. To each of these divisions of the country a separate volume is devoted. It is matter of regret that no account of the economic geology of India has been introduced into this work; and it is to be hoped that an additional volume will soon be prepared, in which the mineral resources of India may be adequately described. The Manual is accompanied by a geological map, on the scale of one inch to sixty-four miles. In so large a country a good deal of ground is, of course, still unexplored, or only partially examined, and the present map must, therefore, be regarded simply as a preliminary sketch. As such, however, it is extremely valuable, though it is unfortunate that the mountain ranges have not been inserted on the map, for without them it becomes in many cases difficult to follow the text. We think that the geological colouring might, with advantage, have been stronger, as at present some of the formations are not clearly separated from each other. The compilers of this work, as officers of the Geological Survey, have had unequalled opportunities for its preparation. But it must be remembered that they are much more than mere compilers.

Both have long been attached to the Survey, and have had ample opportunities of practically studying the structure of a large part of British India, so that their work is stamped with the authority of original and experienced observers. There can be no question that the Manual which they have prepared is unrivalled as a treatise on Indian geology.

The Human Species. By A. de Quatrefages. International Scientific Series, Vol. XXVI. (C. Kegan Paul & Co.)

THIS volume is a new working up by M. de Quatrefages of his well-known 'Unité de l'Espèce Humaine,' published near twenty years ago. It is interesting to compare the two. The early book was aimed against the school of polygenists, who maintained that the races of man were distinct species separate in origin. The author had the merit of showing pointedly how much the opinions of prominent supporters of this theory had to do with their being also supporters of negro slavery in America, where it was found convenient to keep the slave in a different species from the planter and the overlooker. Nowadays both slavery and polygeny have so dropped out of sight that a single paragraph is enough to record their unholy alliance. Nor does M. de Quatrefages now dwell as before on the theological arguments as to pre-Adamite and Adamite races; they had no scientific value whatever, and are no longer useful in breaking ground, for the discussion of man's origin is now open to all comers who have substantial evidence to offer. What readers mostly look for are facts bearing on the development theory, such as the transmission of bodily and mental peculiarities and the effects of migration into new climates. Now the collection of such facts is our author's strong point. Like Prichard before him, this eminent naturalist is a monogenist, seeking to trace the descent of all mankind from the first human beings, who appeared on earth in a district of Central Asia, the zoological origin of the human species. Their primitive type is, he thinks, no longer to be seen on earth, but by working back from the characters of known races he conjectures that the first man had a yellow skin, hair more or less red, projecting jaws, spoke a monosyllabic language, and was as yet ignorant of the elementary arts of civilization. Such was man's state when he "found himself face to face with creation, armed solely with the aptitudes which were destined to undergo such a marvellous development." It is not to be supposed that M. de Quatrefages maintains man's development from this primeval type to have taken place within a few thousand years. On the contrary, in his present work he claims a higher geological antiquity than many evolutionists venture on, though they have the longer task of deriving man from an ancestral animal not yet arrived at the human level. But he is a naturalist rather than an archaeologist, and when we meet with such a careless sentence as that which compares the stone implements of the cave men to the finest specimens from Denmark, we cannot allow him to persuade us as to the asserted human relics of the more remote miocene period. One of the most interesting remarks in his chapter on the antiquity of man is about Cuvier, whose influence, it is admitted, led geologists for many years to refuse credit to evidence in proof of that antiquity. "But Cuvier, whatever may have been said of him, never denied the possibility of the discovery of fossil men. He has, on the contrary, formally admitted the existence of our species as anterior to the latest revolutions of the globe. 'Man,' he says, 'may have inhabited some country of small extent from which he reaped the earth after these terrible events.' We see that the praises and reproaches which have been addressed to our great naturalist, on account of an opinion which he never held, are equally undeserved."

BOTANICAL BOOKS.

The Botany of Three Historical Records, &c. By A. Stephen Wilson. (Edinburgh, David Douglas.)

THE records alluded to are that contained in the forty-first chapter of Genesis relating to Pharaoh's dream, that relating to the parable of the sower, as narrated by St. Matthew and St. Mark, and that constituted by the "Assise of Weight and Measure." The botany comprises an inquiry into the particular cereal which Pharaoh in his dream imagined as bearing seven ears of corn upon one stalk, rank and good, and afterwards seven other thin ears, blasted with the east wind, but which nevertheless devoured the seven rank and full ears. In the case of the parable of the sower the botany consists in an attempt to determine what was the plant whose seed "brought forth some thirty, and some sixty, and some an hundred." "The Botany of the King's Measure" in its turn comprises an elaborate investigation into the average weight of thirty-two grains of wheat. Such being the historical records and such the botany, as understood by the writer, it is no wonder that this book is discursive. The reader will also probably think that a good deal of time and labour has been thrown away in attempting to give a definite interpretation to what was intentionally vague and suggestive, "and Pharaoh awoke, and behold it was a dream." The author, apparently undeterred by the failure of "all the magicians of Egypt and all the wise men thereof" to interpret Pharaoh's dream, and bearing in mind that even Joseph in his interpretation gives no hint as to the particular cereal intended, sets himself to work to unravel the mystery. He does so to his own satisfaction by assuming that the phenomena are to be explained by the peculiar mode of branching known as tillering. Almost any cereal plant might in this way produce from one original stock seven thick and seven thin stalks. Certainly this is a very reasonable assumption, and fits the facts recorded better than the notion that the plant intended was that known as "composite wheat" (*Triticum compositum*) or mummy wheat. We cannot follow the author in his discussion of the subject, but content ourselves with giving the conclusion at which he arrives. Nor can we find space to adopt any other course in regard to his explanation of the degrees of fertility indicated in the parable of the sower. The meaning of the parable and the lesson intended to be conveyed are sufficiently plain. The botanical dissertation which our author founds upon it is not uninteresting, nor is it wholly irrelevant. The question, however, as to the relative fertility of particular seeds is one which would be more appropriately discussed in a review of Mr. Darwin's work on natural selection, or Major Hallett's papers on pedigree wheat, than in an inquiry as to the precise meaning of what was avowedly a parable. It appears to us that to invoke the aid of botany in the interpretation of Pharaoh's dream and of the parable of the sower is to employ a tool not required for the purpose in view. This remark, however, does not apply to the subject of Mr. Wilson's third essay, "The Botany of the King's Measure." That is a subject which admits of exact scientific inquiry. It is not a subject for the imagination or the feelings, but one to be carefully investigated by strict inductive procedures. Accordingly Mr. Wilson's elaborate investigations into the literature of the subject and his own numerous observations on the weight of grains of wheat are strictly relevant and proportionately valuable. The essay is a very curious contribution to the history of weights and measures, and one which should be carefully considered by all who interest themselves with such subjects. It must suffice for us to say that, starting from the assumption that the weights and measures of England were initially derived from the weight of thirty-two grains of wheat, the

author sets himself to determine the average weight of those thirty-two grains, and from an elaborate series of inquiries and critical discussions he arrives at the conclusion that the balance of the evidence is in favour of the position that the "xxxij grana frumenti" were equal to thirty-two troy grains."

Potatoes; How to Grow and Show Them: a Practical Guide to the Cultivation and General Treatment of the Potato. By James Pink. (Crosby Lockwood & Co.)

A LITTLE treatise from the pen of a practical cultivator, who has given evidence of his skill on many an exhibition table. The book is a simple and sensible guide to the cultivator; but practical gardeners, like the author, should stick to their trade, and not venture upon historical questions, involving a knowledge of literature, and this they can, as a rule, only obtain by perusing the ill-digested accounts of compilers as ill-informed as themselves. It would be as well, too, if they refrained from expressing their opinion on the chemistry of manures or the mode of growth of fungi. What can be more untrue than the following statement made with reference to the cause of the potato disease?—"During all these years Practice had been anxiously looking to Science for information as to the nature and cause of the disease, although practical men did not neglect their own duty in the matter; and surely they have a just cause of complaint against science, for, instead of throwing light on the subject, it became the more mystified, on account of the diversity of opinion amongst scientific men respecting it; for until the discovery of the resting spores in 1876 nothing was known for certainty as to the nature of the disease. It is true the Rev. M. J. Berkeley believed the disease to be of fungoid origin, and put forth his views in a very able memoir, but it was not recognized as a fact until the discovery of the resting spores by Worthington G. Smith." Another gardener cited by our author "maintains that the disease is the effect of atmospheric influences, without the shadow of a doubt." That such sentences should be written after all that has been done in the way of disseminating information by means of the horticultural press is rather disheartening, but it points to the necessity for ensuring to the young gardener or agriculturist a training not only in the practice but also in the principles of his art. At present, he is left utterly without education in the one and picks up the other in a hap-hazard style, one outcome of which is the appearance of such books as this. It is, however, one of the best of its class, and may be profitably perused by those who know how to make the necessary allowances and whose chief object is information on practical culture.

Deutsche Excursions-Flora. Von Carl F. W. Jessen. (Hannover, Cohen.)

A GOOD handbook of the Flora of Central Europe, compact enough to go into a pedestrian's wallet, is a boon that will be appreciated by many a student and many a proficient. Such a book is that of which the title is above given. By the aid of an intricate system of signs and abbreviations the diagnostic characters of 700 genera and nearly 3,000 species are given, while by another ingenious set of symbols the geographical distribution of the several plants is indicated. The principal economic plants as well as those most commonly cultivated in gardens are also included. In addition to the scientific name and its interpretation, the principal synonyms as well as the vernacular German and Polish names are given. The extent and value of the information thus obtained compensate for the trouble in interpreting the very condensed and abbreviated text.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT SHEFFIELD.

In surveying the wide range of subjects which were brought before the British Association at its recent meeting, the eye naturally rests upon one subject which stood out conspicuously in the foreground, and towered high above all others. This was the subject of African exploration. Geography is at all times a popular science at these meetings, because every one can understand, or rather suppose that he can understand, the subjects with which it deals. At any rate, it is certain that much of the matter brought before the Geographical Section does not demand for its comprehension such severe study as is needed for the due appreciation of the proceedings in other sections, save perhaps the Section of Economic Science. But while the geographers always form a large and popular element in the Association, they were on this occasion singularly fortunate in having in their midst three distinguished African travellers—Commander Cameron, Major Serpa Pinto, and the Comte Savorgnan de Brazza. The central figure in this brilliant little constellation was, of course, Major Pinto. As it happened that he did not reach England until after the Geographical Society had broken up for the session, his appearance at the Association has furnished the first opportunity which the scientific public has had of seeing the active Portuguese traveller, and of hearing the story of his remarkable journey.

With great impartiality Major Pinto and his friends divided their attention pretty equally between the Geographical and the Anthropological Sections. It should be noted that Major Pinto's journey across tropical Africa is much more valuable than the journeys of most explorers, in that he took with him good astronomical instruments, which he knew well how to use. Unwearied by hardships and undaunted even by disease, he continued to take careful observations day after day, and thus his positions, almost throughout his entire journey, have been laid down with rare scientific accuracy.

Most of Major Pinto's remarks to the geographers were descriptive of the basin of the Upper Zambesi; while in the Anthropological Department he described several of the peoples of this region. Two ethnological enigmas are presented by the Ambuellas and the Mucassequeres: the former, who dwell near the river Cuchubi, notwithstanding their black colour, possess European features; while the latter, though of negroid type, are fair in complexion. It is suggested by Cameron that the light-skinned negroes may have had their origin in a leprous race, and that although the disease has died out there yet remains a lack of pigmentation. In connexion with this subject—the subject of fair-skinned folk in Africa—we may refer to a paper read at the Sheffield meeting by Mr. Hyde Clarke, 'On High Africa as a Centre of Distribution of a White Race.'

Some curious details respecting the people of Urua, in Central Africa, were communicated to the Anthropological Department by Commander Cameron. It appears that they possess, among other qualifications, a very perfect system of signalling by beat of drum, comparable roughly with the Morse code. Cameron himself managed to learn some of their signals, such as that which represented his own African name; but the natives, not unnaturally, refuse to initiate a stranger into the mysteries of their system. Tattooing is extensively practised in Urua, and one of the punishments which a husband has power, under certain conditions, to inflict upon his wife consists in cutting a piece of the elaborately tattooed pattern out of her arm; the mutilated lady, being thus disgraced, is no longer received in society.

Next to African exploration the most popular and most warmly debated subject at Sheffield was the antiquity of man. For a long time past geologists have known that Mr. Skerthly, of

the Geological Survey, has obtained at Brandon, in Suffolk, flint implements of palæolithic type occurring under peculiar conditions. They have been found, in fact, embedded in certain loams which appear to be overlaid by chalky boulder clay. Now it is generally admitted that this boulder clay has been formed under Arctic conditions, during a late stage in that period of the earth's history which is known as the glacial epoch. If, therefore, Mr. Skerthly's interpretation of the sections at Brandon be correct, it follows that the men who used these primitive flint tools must have inhabited East Anglia before the glacial conditions had passed away. The old flint-folk of Brandon need not, it is true, have been *pre-glacial*, but they must have been *inter-glacial*; in other words, though they may not have lived in the district before the advent of the greatest cold, they must have dwelt there during some comparatively mild episode in the glacial period.

When Mr. Skerthly first announced his discoveries, most of his geological friends gravely shook their heads, and, if they did not altogether deny his interpretation of the sections, at least suspended their judgment upon the subject. It was pretty generally assumed, indeed, that there was some source of error lurking in the sections, and that the implement-bearing loams did not, when in their natural position, underlie the boulder clay. But in spite of adverse criticism Mr. Skerthly has held fast to his original views, and by patient investigation has gradually accumulated fresh evidence, until the mass has now become almost overpowering. Several of our most distinguished geologists, who have recently visited the locality, have come round to his views, and admit that these are quite supported by the mode of occurrence of the implements, and by the nature and succession of the beds in which they occur.

Assuming that Mr. Skerthly's conclusions are valid, that no error has crept into the interpretation of the sections, it needs but few words to show the importance of the discovery. Many continental geologists believe that the remains of man's works have been found in strata as old as the Pliocene and even the Miocene period; but in this country the evidence on which such conclusions rest has not been generally accepted as satisfactory. A review of the entire evidence was brought forward on Tuesday by Prof. Boyd Dawkins, who pronounced decidedly against its validity. In this country we have had no well authenticated discoveries of human relics earlier than post-glacial times, and it is consequently a great stride to carry the antiquity of man, by Mr. Skerthly's discoveries, back to an inter-glacial period; to show, in fact, that East Anglia was tenanted by man before the cold of the glacial epoch had finally vanished.

It would be folly to attempt in this place any systematic discussion of the great mass of papers contributed to the several sections of the Association; but after having pointed out the two most striking subjects which were brought forward, a general survey of the proceedings may still be acceptable.

In the first section—that section which is devoted to mathematics and physics—there is generally but little that lends itself to popular exposition. This year, however, the physicists may point exultingly to the remarkable lecture by Mr. Crookes 'On Radiant Matter,' a lecture characterized not less by the originality of the subject and the clearness of its language than by the singular beauty and novelty of the experiments by which it was illustrated. Mr. Johnstone Stoney, who presided over this section, has for two-and-twenty years held the post of Secretary to the Queen's University in Ireland, and it was therefore no wonder that he made allusion, in his presidential address, to the recent decease of this institution. But while looking back with regret upon the death of his own university, he looks hopefully forward to the birth of another university in this country. It is to be

hoped that the experience in Ireland may yet be useful in the north of England, and the Queen's University may serve to guide the development of the University of Victoria.

It was meet that in a large manufacturing town like Sheffield the chemists, who constitute Section B., should view their science principally from the side of technology. Prof. Dewar, in his presidential address, referred among other things to the revolution which is being effected in the alkali manufacture—an industry of vast magnitude and of first importance to this country. The well-known method of Leblanc, which has for so many years been exclusively employed, is likely to be superseded, in large measure, by the "ammonia process"—a process which has been developed by M. Ernest Solvay, of Brussels.

Another improvement in chemical industries which could never be overlooked in a great steel-making district, and which naturally found a place in the Chemical address, was the process devised by Messrs. Thomas & Gilchrist for producing Bessemer steel from poor brands of pig-iron containing phosphorus. It is well known that the essence of this process consists in lining the Bessemer converter with a basic instead of a siliceous coating. Steel-making is a subject which, naturally enough, also came in for discussion by the engineers in the Mechanical Section, but it evidently takes a long time for the chemical knowledge of Section B. to filter downwards to Section G. At any rate, it was amusing to find a high authority in the latter section explaining to a Sheffield audience that in the Bessemer process air is blown through the molten iron "until the iron is thoroughly oxidized"; nor is it without interest to learn that this economical process is conducted in a "cast-iron vessel."

Passing to the Geological Section, we may remark that nothing could be more appropriate than the way in which Prof. Duncan opened the proceedings. His address was, in fact, an exposition of our knowledge of the carboniferous formation—a description of the rocks upon which Sheffield stands, and to which Sheffield is indebted for well-nigh all its prosperity.

No one can say that partiality or one-sidedness actuates the central authorities of the Association in the selection of their presidents. If the Biological chair has sometimes been occupied by the most ardent evolutionists, it has this year been given to a naturalist who is well known as a staunch anti-Darwinian. Prof. Mivart's address aimed chiefly at doing honour to the memory of Buffon, and thus ran parallel with Prof. Flower's address of last year which dealt similarly with Linnaeus. Excellent addresses to the departments of Anthropology and Anatomy were delivered respectively by Dr. E. B. Tylor and by Dr. Pye-Smith. Biology was decidedly in the ascendant this year, as might indeed have been anticipated from the fact that the President of the Association is himself a profound naturalist. Prof. Ray Lankester's valuable lecture 'On Degeneration' was a notable contribution to the biological element at this meeting.

Economic Science and Statistics form a section which was placed under the kindly care of Mr. Shaw Lefevre, whose address was delivered on the last instead of the first day of the meeting, in consequence of the death of his father, which had prevented his earlier attendance. In this address he entered on a masterly discussion of the present state of agriculture, and the causes which have contributed to its depression. It should be mentioned that some valuable papers on educational questions, especially on the importance of scientific and technical education, were contributed to this section.

Of all the sections Geography, as already said, carried off the palm for popularity. This section was most ably presided over by Mr. Clements Markham, who in his presidential address first discussed the objects and aims of

geographers, and then described in detail the valley of the Don. Just as Prof. Huxley, in a well-known work, has shown how much knowledge may be conveyed by studying the basin of the Thames, so Mr. Markham has shown to the people of Sheffield how they may learn the great principles of geographical science by studying their own river basin. And thus he has well fulfilled one of the great aims of the Association, which should be that of pointing out how scientific studies may be most profitably prosecuted in those localities which it successively visits. As the Association passes from town to town a taste for science should everywhere spring up in its train, until at length the entire country is leavened with a scientific spirit. May Sheffield find in the increased love of its townfolk for science that the Association has left behind it many a trace of its recent visit!

"TABOR."

Cookham, August 23, 1879.

In the interesting account of the recent Anthropological Congress at Laibach in the *Athenæum* of August 16th, Capt. Burton assigns a Turkish origin to the local term for an earthen hill-fort, *tabor* (used alternately with the genuine Slavonic *straza*), and connects it with *تابور*, *tābur*, battalion, column of march, large number of people. Surely, if the Slovenes of the Krain have borrowed from their Moslem foes, they are more likely to have had *تابور*, *tābiya*, redoubt, battery, or *تاب*, *tāb*, strength, &c., in their mind's eye. There is, however, another quarter whence, even more probably, this Turanian word has got into the Wendish speech. *Tābor* is Magyar for "camp" (*föld-lager*) as well as for "army," &c.; while to express a hill-fort of this description the Hungarians have borrowed *strāza* from the Slovenes. It is, therefore, not unreasonable—always assuming that it is not a *sprach-monomente* of earlier nomadic conquerors of the South Slavonians, the Ogōr Avars—to suppose that *tabor* has been adopted by the Wends of Carniola from the Magyars at a period antecedent to the borrowing of *strāza* from the Slavonic by the latter.

It would be welcome news to some inquirers in England if Capt. Burton could tell us that any of the "finds" discoursed upon at the Congress threw light upon the history or language of the Avars.

A. R. FAIRFIELD.

THE PINEAPPLE IN THE OLD WORLD.

In the review of Pickering's 'Chronological History of Plants,' in the *Athenæum* of the 2nd inst., it was stated that an Assyrian fruit represented in Rawlinson's 'Ancient Monarchies,' vol. ii. p. 212, ed. 1864, could not, as therein named, be the pineapple, as that fruit "has not been known in the Old World for more than a hundred years." This is a mistake. The remark would be true of the cultivation of the pineapple in England, where it was first fruited, I believe, in 1712, in Sir Mathew Decker's garden at Richmond. But long before that the fruit was known in England. Evelyn, under date of 9th of August, 1661, writes:—"I first saw the famous Queen Pine brought from Barbadoes and presented to his Majestie, but the first that were ever seen in England were those sent to Cromwell four years since." Again, under date of 19th of August, 1668, he writes:—"Standing by his Majesty at dinner in the Presence, there was of that rare fruit called the King-pine, growing in the Barbadoes and the West Indies, the first of them I had ever seen."

At Kensington Palace is a picture of King Charles receiving a pineapple from his gardener, Mr. Rose. The rapidity with which the pineapple spread in the tropical regions of the Old World after the discovery of the New is very remarkable. In the *Indian Antiquary* for last March, in the 'Specimens of a Discursive Glossary of Anglo-Indian Terms,' which

Col. Yule and Mr. Burnel are preparing for the delectation of our old age, under the head of "Ananas," quotations are given from Acosta (1578), Abdul Fazl (c. 1590), Pyard de la Val (1615), which prove that already in the sixteenth century the pineapple of Peru had overrun the Eastern Indies. Col. Yule says:—"To one who has seen the hundreds of acres covered with pineapples on islands adjoining Singapore, or their profusion in a seemingly wild state in the valleys of the Khāsia hills in Eastern Bengal, it is hard to conceive the fruit as introduced in modern times from another hemisphere. But, as in the case of tobacco, the name bewrayeth its true origin."

In the *Athenæum* of March, 1875, I discussed with Col. Yule this very question of the introduction of the pineapple into Europe, in connexion with the representation of certain fruits in the Ajunta Cave paintings. Du Tertre (1667) calls the pineapple the "King of Fruits," because of its incomparable qualities, "for which reason the King of Kings hath put a crown upon the head of it." Lery (1578) describes the fruit as so beautiful that it ought only to be gathered by the hands of Venus. The natives of Western India have a great prejudice against it.

Bontius (1758), under the head of "Cynara Indica, seu Ananas Indis dicta," has these lines:

Qui legitis Cynaras, atque Indica dulcia Fraga,
Ne nimis hæc comedas, fugito hinc, latet Anguis in Herba,
Ne tibi lethifero sapor impleat illa succo.

GEO. B.

SOCIETIES.

QUEKETT MICROSCOPICAL. — Aug. 22. — Mr. A. D. Michael, V.P., in the chair.—Eight new Members were elected.—A new and ingenious form of growing slide, specially adapted for the observation of minute infusoria, was described by the Secretary, who had received it from M. J. Debey, Vice-President of the Belgian Microscopical Society.—A series of six achromatic triplet lenses by Steinheil, of very fine quality, intended for dissecting purposes, was also exhibited by the Secretary.—A paper was read, by Mr. G. Hind, 'On Collecting and Mounting Spiders' Webs for the Microscope,' and a discussion ensued upon some points suggested by the paper.

SCIENT GOSPIY.

MR. GLAISHER has published his 'Remarks on the Meteorology of England' during the quarter ending June 30th. With the exception of seventeen days, the temperature of the quarter was below the average. On some days in April and May the deficiency was as great as 10° and 12°, and towards the end of June, for several days together, the temperature was lower than the average by 5° or 6°. The mean temperature of the eight months ending June, 1879, was 41°·65, the lowest since the celebrated year of the great frost, 1814, when it was 40°·4. Rain fell on fifty-one days during the quarter, the amount collected being 10·3 inches. The weather during the whole quarter has been cold, wet, and sunless, being, as Mr. Glaisher remarks, "a continuation without intermission of the weather which previously was prevalent."

Two new comets have recently been discovered, the first by Herr Palisa, Director of the Austrian Observatory of Pola, on the 21st inst., when it was detected in the right fore-leg of Ursa Major; the second by Dr. Hartwig, at Strasbourg on the 24th inst., in the constellation Coma Berenices.

OUR Naples Correspondent writes, under date of August 18th:—"After an interval of repose, Vesuvius two nights ago made a slight demonstration, occasioning alarm amongst those in the immediate neighbourhood, and awakening the expectation of the curious. It soon, however, terminated. Prof. Palmieri gives the following report of it:—"After a slightly increased activity of the seismic apparatus of Vesuvius,

yesterday (the 15th inst.) lava boiled up from the crater, rolled down the cone, and arrived at the base. This took place at 4.30 P.M. At 7.15 P.M. another stream issued forth, and during the night reached the point where the first had been arrested. At the present moment these two lavas are almost spent, and they retain their brilliancy and activity only on the top of the mountain. At first sight of the fire many started off to make the ascent of the cone, and many waited there till dawn of day, making the circuit of the mountain in close proximity to the mouth in eruption. The outburst, which was quite unexpected, produced a splendid spectacle, and crowds assembled in the streets and on the borders of the bay. All, however, is now in perfect repose, for the moon is two days old."

MR. G. J. ROMANES has opened the zoological station in connexion with the Aberdeen University at Cowie, near Stonehaven. Major Innes has lent two boats and granted the use of his drill hall as a store. The money promised and collected is, as yet, insufficient, but we trust Mr. Romanes will soon be able to announce that sufficient has been subscribed.

MR. BROUGH SMYTH, formerly chief inspector of the gold fields of South Australia, has examined the Wynaad gold field, and reported to the Government thereon. He states that not much gold is left in the alluvial deposits, but that the quartz reefs of that district contain more gold than many of those which have been successfully worked in Australia.

THE next meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute will be held in Liverpool, on September 24th, 25th, and 26th, in St. George's Hall, the use of which has been granted by the Corporation.

THE annual congress of the French Association for the Advancement of Science was opened at Montpellier on the 28th inst., M. Bardoux, the late Minister of Public Instruction, being President.

M. LE COMTE DU MONCEL publishes in the *Bulletin* of the Société d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale a report, on behalf of the Committee of Economic Arts, on M. E. Reynier's "Incandescence" electrical lamp. In this, it appears, the effects of incandescence are combined with those resulting from the voltaic arc. M. Reynier has been able to light five lamps with the current of a Bunsen battery of thirty elements, and to keep burning for more than a quarter of an hour one of his lamps with the current of a Planté's polarization battery of three elements.

DR. BRAUMÜLLER, an Austrian mining engineer, states that in the subterranean waters of the "Fortschritt" coal-mine in the Dux district, Bohemia, regular tides have been observed for the last six months. The Berlin and the Vienna Academies of Science are devoting much attention to this phenomenon.

M. RAOUL PICTET, in the *Archives des Sciences Physiques et Naturelles*, describes a remarkable phenomenon witnessed by him. The pine forest round St. Cergues in the Jura was, during a storm, suddenly illuminated with a light resembling the phosphorescence of the sea. The effect was, he says, produced by the action of the electricity of the atmosphere on the electricity of the earth, all the trees of the forest, which were wet with the falling rain, being turned into conductors.

THE second volume of King's 'Treatise on the Science and Practice of the Manufacture of Coal Gas,' edited by Mr. Newbigging, C.E., and Mr. Fewtrell, F.C.S., is announced for publication early in September. This brings the subject down to the end of "Distribution." Another volume will complete the work.

FINE ARTS

DOME'S GREAT WORKS, "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," and "THE BRAZEN SERPENT" (the latter just completed), each 33 by 25 feet, with "Dream of Pilate's wife," "Soldiers of the Cross," "Night of the Crucifixion," "House of Caiaphas," &c., at the DOME GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street. Daily, Ten to Six.—1s.

A Cyclopædia of Costume; or, Dictionary of Dress.—Vol. II. *A General History of Costume in Europe.* By J. R. Planché. Illustrated. (Chatto & Windus.)

HERE is the second part of a book of which we have already briefly examined that former portion in which the venerable "Somerset Herald," the greatest English authority on ancient costume, embodied the studies of his life. It is in the form of a dictionary or "glossary" of sumptuary terms, the entries in which described articles of dress under the proper names of each—a comprehensive and highly valuable book of reference, of which the chief defects are the unequal quality and frequent badness of the woodcuts and other illustrations in which it abounds, the brevity of certain articles, such as that on "Helmets," a subject which requires a volume for its fair display. It is, however, right to state that this particular entry is supplemented by another on "Helms," and that the distinction of the terms is logically and historically correct. We have varieties of the helmet displayed under "Salade," "Casque," "Casquetet," "Häsinet," "Chapelle de Fer," and "Morian," but under "Helmet" there is no reference to the varieties. Another and less excusable defect of the dictionary appears in the fact that many entries do not throw light on the subjects to which they refer: thus, we looked to "Kevenhuller Hat," which tells us what this garment was not, but does not guide us to any knowledge of what it was. We turn to "Hat," and find no reference to its varieties, among which was the "Kevenhuller." The same thing occurs in the capital article "Helms," which, provokingly enough, does not refer to any of the varieties named above, though under separate headings the character and history of each variety of steel head coverings are very well displayed. The same omission, which is merely one of arrangement, occurs with regard to terms applicable to parts of "Helms" and "Helmets," such as "Vizor," "Mentonnière," &c. Nor does "Quarrel" refer to "Vireton," nor "Mace" to "Martel-de-Fer," "Solleret" to "Sabaton," nor *vice versa*. "Basilard" ought to refer to "Anelace," and both to "Misère-corde." On the other hand, to show that defect of cross-references is not a part of the plan of the book, we may indicate that "Sabre" refers to "Sword," "Rowel" to "Spur," and "Round-Robin" to "Ruff." We indicate these points with all respect to Mr. Planché's enormous labour of love, the production of a text which, whether in its dictionary form or in that of the "general history," is within its intended scope immeasurably the best and richest work on costume in English. The only book approaching it is Mr. Fairholt's "Glossary." We think the references to authorities should have been more numerous in both sections, e.g. in "Helmets" we find no notice of the contributions of Mr. Hewett to the *Archæological Journal* on this subject. We find that Mr. Planché describes "Crosier" as the same

as "Crook," or rather he omits "Crook" altogether, but speaks of what are distinctively crooks under the head of "Crozier"! It is not surprising that Mr. Planché has not always made the most of his illustrations; e.g. under "Cyclas," which he classes with "Ciclaton, Cinglaton," a woven fabric, he does not refer to the illustration of the curious garment called a "Cyclas," as represented in the effigy of Sir John D'Aubernoun II. in Stoke D'Aubernoun Church, here engraved under "Surcoat," p. 500. The garment called by some a "cyclas"—see what Mr. Hewett has said on this subject—appears in the effigy of Sir John de Creke, at Westley Waterless, and in that of the knight in Bamberg Cathedral, and finely in the figure of John of Eltham at Westminster. It would answer no purpose to select examples of excellence in the numerous entries in this dictionary, where so many contain wealth of illustrative matter displaying not alone the costumes but the customs and manners of our ancestors. Suffice it to say that we have rarely failed to find in this book an account of an article of dress, while in most of the entries curious and instructive details are given.

The second part of this work, now complete before us, gathers into another form all the materials of the first, and the researches of the author; it is devoted to the historical and consecutive description of the progress and variations of European costume, from the beginning of the Christian era to the accession of George III., and is furnished with a concordance of terms employed in both sections of the work, which goes a good way to supply the defect of arrangement to which we have referred as wanting in the "dictionary." There are likewise copious illustrations from all sorts of sources. The matter is arranged in chronological order, and enables the reader to see men in their proper habits in the ages as they are brought to review. The people of nearly every country in Europe are thus displayed, and the narrative is rich in details of singular historical interest,—as, for example, where the author, from De Joinville, reminds us of the extraordinary luxury of the times of St. Louis, by means of a saying of that monarch to the Seneschal of Champagne that he had dresses embroidered with his arms which had cost him 800 livres de Paris, or about 2,500*l.* sterling of our time! The original of the wimple, a garment which, in a degraded form, survives in the modern "widow's cap," is shown to belong to the thirteenth century, and to be beautifully illustrated in the effigy of Aveline, Countess of Lancaster, in Westminster Abbey, and by some of the weepers about the tomb of the same lady; and by others about that of Aylmer de Valence; likewise about the tomb of John of Eltham, in the same church. That a now "old-fashioned" garment called a pelesse, or "pelice," took its name from an ancient mode of lining a robe with fur, "pellis," is true, but not often suspected. As to tight lacing, the greatest female sacrifice yet made to the ignorance of the other sex, Mr. Planché cites a decree of the Council of Narbonne, 1298, forbidding the wearing of "cotes lacées." Brides were, by this decree, allowed to wear embroidered shifts for a twelvemonth after marriage, but not a day beyond.

Mr. Planché has gathered curious infor-

mation about Spanish and Italian costumes of the thirteenth century from monumental effigies male and female, and from the Venetian illustrations of Vicellio, which latter he does not hesitate to refer to the thirteenth century! This chronology is very doubtful, and one feels inclined to date the costumes at least a century and a half later. Most of the Spanish instances are avowedly due to Signor Carderera's 'Iconografía Española.' The Italian examples could not have been derived from a better source than the famous "Costumes" of M. Camille Bonnard, the very type of an illustrated book on costume, arms and armour. Mr. Planché corrects a curious misreading of the inscription on the tomb of Gulielmus, Lieutenant of Aimery de Narbonne; he has not been happy in respect to those queer appendices to the elbows of effigies and illuminated figures which are dated about the middle of the fourteenth century, long streamers of ribbon or cloth, which M. Quicherat called *coudières*, and for which our author has no better name than tippet (from *tapet*), which, as he says, is generally (sometimes) applied to the long tail of the chaperon. As these absurdities of dress lived but a short while in this country and were altogether foreign, like the cyclas and the sleeveless cote-hardie (for which see the effigy of Blanche de la Tour at Westminster), we have no names for them. The author of the 'Grand Chronique de St. Denis' averred that he believed God punished his countryfolk by the incursions of the English for wearing these garments. Liripipes, hoppelanda, and crackowes (Cracowes) all came into England in the reign of Richard II.; the worst of them are the "Crackowes," which were originally Polish; they consisted of shoes and pattens, the long toes of which turned up monstrously and were attached by chains to the bearer's knees. These came from Bohemia, and were imported with Richard's queen, Anne, whose father had conquered Poland. In France the "Crackowes" were called "poulaines," from "Poland."

It is part of the plan of this book to illustrate the costumes of all countries of Europe; this enables the philosophical reader to draw many striking conclusions about the social and political positions of the nations. This is the case of the Irish who lived beyond the English pale. Except in possessing somewhat superior weapons, these men were, in regard to their costume, as savage in the sixteenth century as they had been a thousand years before. Camden described a body of them, who, in 1562, attended the court of Elizabeth with O'Neal, Prince of Ulster, as "bare-headed, armed with hatchets, their hair flowing in locks on the shoulders, attired in shirts dyed with saffron ('vel humana urina infectis'), their sleeves large, their tunics short, and their cloaks shagged." Mr. Planché gives a fac-simile of an undated drawing, "after the Quicke," of a large group of such wild men, with their uncouth cloaks, their unkempt locks, a representation which is especially noteworthy for the bare legs and feet it shows. The last seems to have been characteristic of the Irish from very early times. Giraldus Cambrensis describes the costume of that people in Henry II.'s days, but he gives to them breeches, or truis, which are not mentioned in a somewhat later account; the inference may

be that they assumed breeches on certain occasions; they certainly wore them in later times. They carried slings, javelins, and axes. The long hair of the Irish chiefs who met Prince John at Waterford exposed the wearers to outrageous insults from the courtiers, who pulled the beards of these men and turned them out of the royal chamber. They carried red shields like the Danes, from whom they had long before derived their axes. In Edward III.'s reign they were ordered to cut their hair and dress like the English. The latter had special reasons for hating the long cloaks of these men, under which, as Spenser wrote in his 'View of the State of Ireland,' they went "privileg armed." The cloak survives in the hideous "Ulster" of London tailors: it is the coat of the Irish pig-drivers. Henry Christall complained to Froisart that the Irish of his time wore no breeches, or rather, as it seems, no drawers, the absence of which garment was considered very degrading by other European people. Lindsay of Pitcottie wrote of the "red shanks," or wild Scots, that, "after the Irish fashion," they went barelegged to the knees. It is noteworthy that this authority says, c. 1450, nothing of a chequered garment which is supposed to be essential to the "garb of old Gael." In 1471, however, James III. of Scotland had an "elne and a halfe of blue tartan to line hys gowne of cloth of gold," and "halve an elne of doble tartane to lyne collars to her Lady the Queen." It must be remembered, says Mr. Planché, that tartan meant the stuff, not the pattern, which was worn.

Mr. Planché has given a great deal of curious matter respecting the varieties of Irish costume, but he has not noticed a fine drawing of Albert Dürer's representing Irish soldiers, chiefs, and common-men, whom, in 1521, the artist met on their way through Flanders. They were probably mercenaries going a-foot to serve the Emperor against the Turks, or any other foe; bare-legged some of them, the leaders wore long mail coats, and were armed with huge two-hand swords; the men carried bows and slings. We described this drawing some years ago, when it was in the Posonyi Collection at Vienna. It has since, so says Mr. W. B. Scott, in the 'Life of A. Dürer,' p. 295, passed to the hands of M. Hulot, of Paris. A very curious illustration of costume worn in Ireland is noticed here, a portrait of Capt. Sir Thomas Lee, which is now at Ditchley, dated 1594, and represents that worthy standing in a wood, his jerkin open nearly to the bare waist, carrying a shield, morion, sword, and dag, and holding a long and very slender spear, wearing a richly embroidered shirt, with full sleeves, a jacket trimmed with gold and lined with scarlet. He is, in fact, with one strange exception, clad in the finest costume of a soldier of Elizabeth, as befitted a friend of the Earl of Essex. The exception is that Sir Thomas, bare-legged from mid-thigh, wears no breeches and no shoes. Mr. Planché has not been able to account for this discrepancy of the costume. He tells us:—

"It is certainly most remarkable that notwithstanding we have not only written and pictorial evidence that the truis formed a portion of the national dress of Ireland from the earliest period of which we possess authentic information, but

also actual specimens in the Museum of the Irish Academy, which were dug out of bogs in Ireland within the present century, we have here before us (in the portrait) these indubitable proofs of their being dispensed with, or, if not utterly, temporarily abandoned in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. I confess myself at a loss to account for the discrepancy, particularly as Thomas Lee, in selecting to be painted in the national dress, would surely, one would think, have worn them (the truis) if they had been specially characteristic of the country."

Mr. Planché adds a note, from the Catalogue of the Museum of the Irish Society:—

"In 1824 a male body, completely clad in woollen garments of antique fashion, was found in a bog sixteen feet deep beneath the surface, in the parish of Killery, county Sligo. No weapon was found near the body, but a long staff lay under it, and, attached to the hand by a leather thong, was said to have been a small bag of untanned leather, containing a ball of worsted thread, and also a small silver coin. On the above body were the truis or breeks now in the museum."

It is a pity we are not told what was the coin there found; the date of the costume is not definable. Mr. Planché's own evidence in this book, to say nothing of Dürer's drawing, proves that he is mistaken in saying that the truis was a portion of the national dress of Ireland from the earliest period; the Irish chieftains who were "drawn after the Quicke" (p. 174) have not a pair of breeches among them! Another drawing, which is in the British Museum, shows barelegged Irish, c. 1574, contemporaries of Sir T. Lee's. The records of Lindsay of Pitcottie, as above, and of John Major are to the same effect. But as to Sir T. Lee there is this to be said, he was not one of the "mere Irish," but an Englishman, a representative of the Lees of Baginton, Buckinghamshire, and a courtier of Elizabeth; his unclad legs and feet are the sole exceptions to his distinctly English costume, apart from the nakedness of his breast. Why did he allow himself to be painted thus, unless, indeed, he was one of those English who were, as Spenser said, "more Irish than the Irish"? We remember his portrait well, and, when examining it as No. 631 at the National Portrait Exhibition of 1868, suggested that Sir Thomas was an enthusiastic otter hunter, a notion which agreed with the character of the landscape behind him, and the peculiar form of the spear in his right hand, which is far too slender for any purpose but that of the chase.

This book is not only one of the most readable works of the kind, but intrinsically attractive and amusing. The inferiority of the coloured as well as the uncoloured illustrations, the confused and bad draughtsmanship of most of them, alone detract from our enjoyment of the work. These defects are deplorable, and they contrast with the clear and neat woodcuts of MM. Quicherat and Fairholt's books, the elegance of those of Bonnard's delightful work, and the characteristic precision of modern archaeological diagrams.

Reise nach der grossen Oase el Khargeh. Von Brugsch-Bey. (Leipzig, Hinrichs'sche Buchhandlung.)

Die Oasen der Libyschen Wüste. Von J. Duemichen. (Strasbourg, K. T. Truebner.)

For a long time a scientific mission and account of the inscriptions at the Oasis of El Khargeh have been an acknowledged want in hieroglyphic research. Many travellers, indeed, had visited

the sites in the present century, and the names of Edmonstone, Cailliaud, Minutoli, and Hoskins will ever be known in connexion with archaeological research in these regions. The earlier travellers, however, although they brought back plans and views of temples, careful copies of Greek inscriptions, or imperfect ones of hieroglyphical cartouches, were unable to copy the inscriptions on the temples of the Oases, and, beyond the fact that the name of Darius was one of the most prominent there, little was known of the long texts inscribed on the walls. It was hoped they might be historical, and throw some light upon the conquest or condition of Egypt under the Persians. Unfortunately they are religious, chiefly psalms or hymns to the god Amen, and esoteric in their nature. The work of Prof. Duemichen is an examination of the texts relative to the locality. Brugsch-Bey visited the spot in 1875, in the company of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, and his work is the most complete that has appeared on those little known spots lying to the west of the Nile. On the fifth day after leaving Assiout, on the Nile, the travellers reached El Khargeh, the most important of the verdant spots of the waste. It contained a population of about 3,000 persons, the whole population of the Oases amounting to about 6,000; they are descendants of Egyptians and Libyans, who exist by the cultivation of the date and dove palm, oranges, figs, grapes, cotton, and indigo; but the interest of Brugsch-Bey's work is in the archaeological description of the temples. That of Ammon, at El Khargeh, or Hib, was founded by Darius I. between 521 and 486 B.C., completed by Darius II., and restored by Nectanebes. A Darius III. appears also on its walls, as three prenomens occur, and consequently three kings. The artists crowded, as usual, at a later period the whole pantheon into the pictures of the walls, and the hymns to Ammon explain the reason—Ammon was only one of the types, apparently the dominant one, of the other gods. Brugsch-Bey rejects the theory of Lepsius for the explanation of the eight gods, that they are the male and female principles of the four elements, and brings forward a text that explains them as in the middle of the sea, represented by the god Ra or Sun as an old man. There is some difficulty in accepting the meanings of sapphire given for *xyeteb* and emerald for *mafka*, while it is certain that *uat* means root of emerald or amazon stone. The Hymn of Ammon was already known from the papers of the late Robert Hay, but not so correctly copied as by Brugsch-Bey, who discovered a second hymn in honour of the god, entitled 'The Mystical Speech of Ammon,' on a tablet of mulberry wood, full of pantheistic ideas similar to those translated by the late C. W. Goodwin from the Papyrus of Boulaq, about the same god, and with more material for the mythology. At Nadurah was found a Roman temple of the time of the Antonines, and an hour's journey to the north a Christian necropolis and mortuary chapel. This Oasis of Khargeh appears to have been called *Kenem* or 'Vineyard.' It lay south of the Oasis *Tuah*, the Cowland, or *Farafrab*. That of Dakhel was called *Testes*, built in the time of Nero and his successors, dedicated to Amen Ra, and called *Abta* or 'Moonland.' The Oasis of Ammon, now Siwah, was called *Sejetami* or 'Field of Palms,' and that of the Natron lakes the *Sejet hema* or 'Field of Salt.' The last of the oases is *Uit* (in which may be found with difficulty the word *oasis*), the site of the present El Arrisch. These oases were not visited by Brugsch-Bey, whose account of them is compiled by Duemichen from the hieroglyphic texts, and they are best known from the expedition of Rohlfs in 1874. There are, however, some difficulties about the Oases. Some, indeed, are named as early as the eighteenth dynasty, if the names are assigned to the proper sites; but it is difficult to understand why, if these places were so renowned for wine at the period, no mention of any monarch older than Darius I. is found in the ruins. According to Duemichen the *Sejetami*, or inhabitants of the Oasis of Ammon, drank Nile water in the west and well water in the east, which would show that they

were not very remote from the banks of the Nile. The land of Ut, the supposed Oasis, occurs in texts of the sixth dynasty as the region presided over by Anubis, which could hardly be the Oasis, as at that early period no traces of it have been found; and although the Oasis may have produced wine it is difficult to understand why the vineyards of Egypt should have been located in a spot comparatively so remote from the Nile. That they may have been a place of banishment is possible, but is not the expression rendered "banished" susceptible of another meaning? As far as names found on the temples of the different sites identify their old Egyptian appellations, the research may be considered conclusive; beyond that, the difficulties of determining topography from texts commence, and, without accepting all or refusing any of the attributions, judgment must be deferred till more texts have been found or more inscriptions discovered *in situ*. In the meanwhile, although the last word on the Oases may not have been pronounced, a valuable contribution to Egyptology has been given by the first work of real scientific importance on the subject. Brugsch-Bey has not entered into the classical accounts of the Oasis, nor was it necessary to do so. Cambyes could not reach them, and although many modern names have been cut on the stones, the visit of Alexander the Great is unrecorded. It would have been more sentimental to have met him on the spot than all three Dariuses or the unknown Le Torzec Aboushanape, who has scrawled his inexplicable and unknown modern name on the blocks of the Temple of El Khargeh.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

11.

SATURDAY (Aug. 16th) saw the conclusion of the Yarmouth part of the programme. St. Nicholas's Church and Priory were described by the Ven. Archdeacon Neville, who gave some interesting facts relating to the history of the parish church. The work of enlarging the edifice was stopped here, as in many other places throughout England, in consequence of the black death, which carried off 7,000 persons, two-thirds of the population. Its ground plan and the central tower show that the form of the Norman church differed but little from the ordinary cruciform arrangement. But the removal of the Norman nave in the thirteenth century is a difficulty. The work at the west end of the nave, called the "Bachelor's aisle," was probably intended as a mask to the west front, to conceal the defect of the nave having but a small portion of frontage compared with the aisles. The architect of this had in his mind the construction of a fine bell-tower, resembling that at the west end of Ely Cathedral. The massive foundations of this aisle give the exact square for, and are in proportion to the scale of, a campanile. Had the plan been carried out there would have been a grand steeple, that would have been the glory of the town. The England monuments in the north aisle are in a sadly neglected state. Gorleston Church, with its richly sculptured but now mutilated fonts, is interesting for its tower with an internal buttress projecting into the south aisle. On the floor of the tower is the fragment of an altar stone duly incised with its five small crosses. Mural paintings abound here; there are representations of St. Christopher, the Holy Trinity, and three skeletons confronting three living beings, a subject occasionally but rarely seen in "Books of Hours" as an illumination for the burial services. After an entertainment by the Mayor, Mr. W. de Gray Birch exhibited, by permission of the Mayor and Corporation, a selection of the Corporation charters, which are in a very complete condition as a series, ranging from King John's charter to a very late period. The charters of Kings John and Edward I. are in a very dilapidated state, and the corporate possessors were strongly and earnestly advised to look to them and prevent further destruction. The destruc-

tive consequence of leaving documents shut up in air-tight compartments for many years without ventilation or a periodical examination was pointed out. A paper on the history of seals was then read by Mr. Birch, and an interesting discussion upon the charters of the town brought the proceedings of the week to a successful close. During the evening the important discovery of a hitherto unknown but perfect Saxon church at Escombe, in the county of Durham, was announced, and plans, elevations, and measured details of the newly found edifice exhibited.

Monday morning saw the party at an early hour bound for Norwich, where the Very Rev. the Dean received the visitors and delivered a lecture upon the historical periods to which the various portions of the cathedral are to be ascribed. This paper was one of the best of those delivered during the Congress. We are disposed to disagree with the Dean in his derivation of *Losinga*, the epithetic surname of the founder of the cathedral, from *Lotharingia* or *Lorraine*. Apart from the philological difficulties in the way of such a derivation, it appears impossible to sever the connexion of this word with an extensive series of cognate words in all the Romance languages signifying flattery, in which, according to the chroniclers, Bishop Herbert *Losinga*, the founder of Norwich cathedral, was an adept. The extraordinary legend of the boy saint, William of Norwich, reputed to have been martyred by the Jews, elicited the marked feelings of the audience. The exhibition of muniments selected from the literary treasures of the cathedral by Dr. Bensly, who gave a description of them, was duly appreciated. Two of these are of great interest to the paleographer, from their peculiar form and the bold beauty of their handwriting, one being a charter of Bishop Herbert granting his manor of Frainges and a carucate of land to the monks of Norwich, which, although indited in the early years of the twelfth century, has its phrases couched in sentences inspired by the inflated preambles of the Saxon diplomatist. The other, which has perhaps a better claim to originality, is a confirmation by Bishop Ebrardus of the possessions of the abbey, attested by a large gathering of the chapter and other witnesses, and authenticated by the seal of the bishop. Among the documents of precious value here is a charter of William Rufus, of few words and in the laconic style which characterizes the genuine royal *diplomata* of England under the Norman dynasty. Some equally artistic documents are preserved in the muniment room of the cathedral, and Dr. Bensly, the custodian, would confer a valuable boon to the historian if he could devote some time to the arrangement and cataloguing of these rare relics of the past. There are also some unique and unpublished seals among them. Dean Goulburn's exposition of the architecture of the cathedral was a model of lucidity. One good work done at Norwich is worthy to be recorded by us for the instruction of those who are responsible for our cathedrals and churches: a room has been set aside to receive all objects of interest found on the site from time to time or removed for alterations. Here were to be seen fragments of beautiful cornices, an early font, perhaps the only visible remains of an early church here, capitals and bosses, *fictilia* of the Norman age, and even matchlocks and helmets of the seventeenth century, so careful are the authorities not to part with any of their treasures.

In the afternoon a perambulation of the city was made. Tuesday's work was commenced with an inspection of the charters belonging to the Corporation. The way in which these documents have been cared for is worthy of all praise. Among the notable antiquities glanced at were a fine example of tapestry, dated 1573, an Italian picture of scenes from the life of Christ, in one of which the Saviour is depicted as a gardener with a spade in his hand; a notice of acoustic

vases built in the brickwork under the choir; some alabaster carvings from a *recedos*; and some old panel paintings, all in the church of St. Peter Mancroft, for the contemplated restoration of which, by the way, 13,000*l.* is asked. St. Stephen's Church, on the site of a Saxon church, contains some early glass, another alabaster group of saints, and some interesting registers. But perhaps the most instructive lesson of the day would have been the inspection of the unrivalled collection of matrices of conventional, heraldic, and personal seals, and the charming nielli, and posy and gem rings, collected with indefatigable perseverance and a great and exquisite taste by Mr. Fitch, the well-known antiquary of Norwich. Burgh Castle, Blickling Hall, and Cawston Church completed the nine days' programme of the Association.

THE LEPROSY.

ELFWARD, Bishop of London and Abbot of Evesham (1032-44), being a leper, could not attend to episcopal duties. He desired to retire to Evesham Abbey, but the monks there, well knowing what leprosy was, refused to receive him. He had his books and effects removed from there, and he gave them to St. Benedict in the care of the Abbot of Ramsay. To that abbey he removed, and in a few months died and was buried there.

The Hospital for Lepers in Exeter, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, was founded so far back in Anglo-Saxon days as not to be traced by the Charity Commissioners. But they discovered that it was re-endowed by Bartholomew, bishop there (1161-84). At one time there were nine thousand leper hospitals in Europe.

WILLIAM GIBSON WARD.

* * In our account last week of the meeting of the British Archeological Association we spoke of "that un-English disease, the leprosy, introduced into our island perhaps by the returned Crusaders." This remark has called forth the foregoing note. On the other hand, in the great French cyclopaedia by M. Pierre Larousse, entitled "Grand Dictionnaire Universel du XIX^e Siècle," vol. x. p. 391, col. 1 (art. "La Lèpre"), occurs this sentence:—"On croit généralement qu'elle fut apportée par les croisades des contrées orientales, où elle a toujours été endémique. Il est au moins certain que les croisades contribuèrent à la répandre davantage," &c.

THE TONE: AN ATTEMPTED SOLUTION.

St. Margaret's, Oxford.

SURELY the Keltic name for Glastonbury, Aberglaston, cannot be explained from the Keltic Glas-tone—the blue-green wave. Aberglaston is not the old Keltic name of this celebrated place; it is only the Keltic form of the modern name Glastonbury, which occurs in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle under the form of *Gleastinga byrig*. The Welsh, through the influence of a fanciful translation, have identified Glastonbury with their legendary *Ynysvitrin* or *Ynysgutrin*, i.e. the glassy isle, one of the names for the Keltic paradise, the blissful abode of the illustrious dead.

Another name for this Keltic kingdom of souls was "*Ynys yr Afallon*," the isle of apples, and this remains the Welsh name for Glastonbury.

A. L. MAYHEW.

Elmfield, Taunton.

In the *Athenæum* of August 16th it is observed by Mr. Valpy that "in the ancient Irish *tone* is *water*," an observation which I trust you will allow me to supplement by an extract or two from the paper read by me at the recent meeting of the Archeological Institute. It was in reference to the name of our Taunton river, the ancient *Tais*, *Tain*, or *Tone*, that I quoted the following from Polwhele:—"Most places of any note in the kingdom are named from the rivers that run near them: as Exeter (the Saxon *Exan-ceaster*), being the *castrum* on the Exe, or

Isle; Taunton, the Town upon the Tone, or British word Tais; Dorchester, the *castrum* upon the Dûr or Dwr. *All which words, Exe, Isle, Tone, Dûr, and a great many more in the British tongue, signify water or a river.*" Again, "It seems to be indisputably certain that the Saxons, not well understanding the British tongue, mistook the British appellatives for the proper names of rivers." "Whereas the words above mentioned signify nothing but *water*, and retain the same signification to this day in Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland" ('Historical Views,' Exeter, 1793, p. 177). With respect to the Celtic name of our river, I fortified my position also from Whitaker, who states that "most of our rivers retain to the present hour the names that were imposed upon them two thousand years ago." And, as a more recent authority, I adduced the late learned Rev. Isaac Taylor, who says that "throughout the whole of England there is hardly a river-name that is not Celtic"; that "these river-names seem to possess an almost indestructible vitality, being handed down from race to race"; and that "even the names of the eternal hills are less permanent than those of rivers" ('Words and Places,' sixth edition, 1878, p. 130). These extracts, I apprehend,—and their number might be easily increased,—speak sufficiently for themselves, and I would only beg further to be permitted to add, in reference to the notice of my paper in a previous number of the *Athenæum*, that neither Polwhele nor Whitaker were referred to by me as authorities on bronze antiquities.

JAMES HURLY PRING, M.D.

** There is no reason for calling in question the statement that most of the river-names of Britain are of Celtic origin, but this is a widely different thing from saying that "most places of any note in the kingdom are named from the rivers that run near them." We imagine that no modern scholar would give countenance to such an opinion. Dr. Pring's paper, read at Taunton, 'On Some Evidences of the Occupation of the Ancient Site of Taunton by the Britons and the Romans,' was in great part devoted to one of the most hopeless of causes. He maintained opinions as to the Druids and their functions identical with, or at least parallel to, those of the old school of antiquaries, and these speculations were held to receive some sort of confirmation from the discovery of hoards of celts in certain places. Modern research has, however, so entirely discredited the crude guesses of Stukely, Whitaker, Polwhele, and those who followed in their track, that their opinions are not now worthy of serious discussion.

Fine-Art Gossip.

CONSIDERABLE architectural activity prevails in Brussels at this time. In the Grande Place the Maison du Roi has reached about two-thirds of its intended altitude. This is a curious case of "restoration." The edifice recently pulled down was erected in the last century; the present one was apparently designed on the lines of the Gothic structure which anciently stood on the site, and is represented in a very interesting picture in the Museum (No. 303), which comprises a procession in the Grande Place; in this view the façade is beautiful in neither form nor colour, and is undeniably dull. If it was needful to pull down the eighteenth century Maison du Roi, it would surely have been better to obtain a new design than to make a mechanical reproduction of an old and unbecoming one. In the same Place they appear to be making an elaborate attempt at a revival by scraping the front of the Hôtel de Ville, an operation which was in progress more than a dozen years ago. If the Maison du Roi pleases few students, the new National Gallery promises to fulfil its function admirably, and to display genuine architectural invention; at least there is evidence to this effect in the finished portion of the façade; the style is classic, and therefore a little out of keep-

ing in such a city as Brussels, but the work is a prodigious advance on the "classic" which prevailed there fifty years ago. The same may be said of the Palace of Justice, which, although far from complete, is a very imposing pile. In the present stage of this work it would be unfair to attempt to criticize it; yet there is redundancy in the ornamentation, which is rather Flemish than "classic." It is curious that England, France, Holland, and Belgium are all erecting Law Courts at the same time. It would be still more curious to compare the results of each nation's architectural efforts. The "Law Courts" at the Hague are in the Dutch-Gothic style; all the world has admired the new edifice in Paris; we have yet to see what our new Law Courts in London will be, shorn as they are of some of their nobler elements.

MR. W. B. RICHMOND will, as Oxford Slade Professor of Fine Art, deliver his first lecture in October next.

MR. F. MADOX BROWN has nearly completed a small duplicate in oil-colour of the fresco which he recently painted in Manchester Town Hall, 'The Baptism of King Edwin.'

A MONUMENT has just been placed over the grave of the late Sam. Bough, R.S.A., in Dean Cemetery, Edinburgh.

THE death of Herr Jan Swerts, who since 1873 had been the Director of the Academy of Painting at Prague, is announced as having occurred on the 10th inst. at Marienbad. He was a Belgian, a pupil of Herr De Keyser, the painter of the well-known pictures in the church of St. Nicholas at Antwerp, and had recently completed pictures in the chapel of St. Anne, in the cathedral at Prague.

MUSIC

MUSIC PRIMERS.

The Violin. By Berthold Tours. (Novello, Ewer & Co.)

Counterpoint. By Dr. Bridge. (Same publishers.)

Church Choir Training. By the Rev. J. Troutbeck, M.A. (Same publishers.)

DR. STAINER, the organist of St. Paul's Cathedral, is the editor of some very valuable contributions to the existing list of elementary works intended to promote efficient musical training. His object is, as he states, "to place in the hands of teachers and students of music a set of educational works of a high standard at a price so low as to render them attainable by all." It would have been unreasonable to expect that Dr. Stainer could undertake the writing of a primer for every instrument. He has had, therefore, the delicate task of selecting such musicians as he considered would supply students with careful details as to the branch of art that they are best acquainted with; but the editor has assumed the liability of personal supervision in the preparation of sound principles to guide teachers and pupils—the former in their task of conveying accurate information, the latter in having such examples and illustrations before them as to lead not merely to the rapid study of music, but also to the skill they aim at acquiring. Dr. Stainer has not stated in his preface what instrument he will select for his own primer in the series, but we may conclude that the organ will be his special labour of love; and if he elects to add any theoretical work it would no doubt be a Primer on Harmony, a subject which, in fact, has already been ably treated by him in a volume published some years since.

Dr. Stainer has chosen Mr. Berthold Tours for the Violin Primer; and a very complete one it is, divided into three sections, in which the description of the component parts of the instrument is simple but full: the bow, the strings, the pose of the player, the signs for the fingering, with the requisite theoretical explanations of scales—diatonic and chromatic—

and the different gradations of tone are all well explained, and various excellent exercises for the fingers to promote expression and style are provided. The ways of bowing are clearly set forth; it is not a little curious, despite the experience of continental orchestras, that performers in England will still bow in different ways; that is, one set will bow up and the other down. Mr. Tours gives an appendix as to positions, a vocabulary of technical terms and expressions, and a list of studies recommended to advanced pupils. The primer is a well-digested and complete tutor, and is thoroughly practicable, by a thoughtful and careful compiler. Every material point is illustrated, so that the eye can catch the author's intentions.

Dr. J. F. Bridge, the permanent deputy organist of Westminster Abbey, a professor of harmony, and the organist at the National Training School for Music, has a Primer on Counterpoint, containing the usual and customary rules as set forth by recognized masters. Dr. Bridge acknowledges the aid, suggestions, and examples he has received from Sir John Goss, Mr. H. Keeton, Mus. Doc., the organist of Peterborough Cathedral, and Mr. J. Higgs, Mus. Bac., the Hon. Sec. of the Musical Association. Dr. Bridge's introductory observations refer to the origin and progressive development of counterpoint, the study of which it is contended by many modern writers ought to be contemporaneous with that of harmony; but Dr. Bridge, not desiring, probably, to trench upon the duty of the writer on harmony, has adhered to the old method of teaching. Dr. Bridge in his examples strives to reconcile the spirit of ancient counterpoint with the feeling for modern tonality.

Church choir training has been placed in the hands of the Rev. J. Troutbeck, M.A., minor canon of Westminster, to whom we are indebted for a faithful translation of Beethoven's oratorio, 'The Mount of Olives.' This primer must be, of course, accepted as a manual of personal remarks intended to form and guide choirs. To teachers or choir-masters who have no theory or crotchets of their own, who do not care to initiate their own mode of organization and of practice, the author's volume will be useful. Choirs have to be often created out of rough materials for cathedrals, churches, chapels, schools, public institutions, &c. We should designate Mr. Troutbeck's book a Parochial Primer; he is accommodating: if four parts cannot be obtained arrange then for three, and if this is not practical enough, let the chorists sing in unison—a licence for which composers must feel grateful, when they find their conceptions and intentions entirely changed. However, with parish schools there must be a beginning, and much will depend on the supply of voices, which is more important than the question of singing in surplices. There is a shade too much of sermonizing in Mr. Troutbeck's remarks; it is, after all, a professional and not a devotional practice that is required to form effective choirs.

BIRMINGHAM FESTIVAL.

ANY misgivings which arose out of the disastrous change in the pitch of the great organ in the Town Hall, which so affected the singing and disorganized the instrumentalists in 1876, were completely removed last Tuesday morning at the performance of Mendelssohn's 'Elijah.' The choir and band were in strict accordance with the tone of the organ, restored to its primitive pitch, and never was there a finer ensemble. Every three years there will be changes among the performers, but thanks to the training of the chorus-master, Mr. Stockley, and to the careful choice of new voices, the general timbre was never so good as at the present Festival. Among the soprano were many young and fresh voices; the contraltos, a class of voice richer and rounder than can be heard at foreign festivals, and the male

all were well intermingled; and the tenors and basses were well balanced. As regards the band, the listener in following the orchestral undercurrent of Mendelssohn's matchless skill in the accompaniments had the greatest treat in noting the way in which the inner parts of the score came out. Altogether the powers of band and chorus were admirably displayed. The curiosity to know how Madame Gerster-Gardini would succeed at her first essay in singing oratorio in English here soon gave way to admiration when she joined Madame Trebelli in the duet, "Lord, bow thine ear." Her pronunciation was almost perfect, but it was in the recitative and air of the Widow in the appeal to the Prophet that the excellence of her declamation was recognized. The grandeur of her style and her devotional expression were developed fully, to the amazement of those who had classified her as only an opera singer. In the *allegro* portion of the air, "Hear ye, Israel," Madame Gerster has never been surpassed, but Lord Norton, who as President of the Festival alone has the privilege of commanding encores at the sacred concerts, very properly abstained from signalling for any repetitions. The interdiction as to applause was strictly carried out, and the singers had to be content with the silent sympathy of their hearers. Mr. Santley, who reserved himself for the grand solos of Elijah, never sang them more finely. Madame Trebelli assisted in the contralto music, but it is not within her range. Exception could only be taken to the execution by the principal singers in one instance, and this was in the double quartet; the eight voices did not blend well, and distinctness in taking up the points was wanting. The National Anthem preceded the oratorio. The reception of Sir Michael Costa was more than usually enthusiastic, for it was not forgotten that it was the eleventh festival at which he had been conductor, and the fiftieth year since he first appeared at Birmingham to direct the execution of a cantata by Zingarelli. Despite the returns of the sale of tickets by ballot being so much less than in 1876, the hall was fully attended for 'Elijah.' No doubt the precarious weather and the badness of the times will cause a diminution in the week's receipts, but one result is regarded by the Committee as certain—there will be a balance of profit for the General Hospital.

At the first evening secular concert, on the 26th inst., Herr Max Bruch was the conductor of his cantata, based on Schiller's 'Lay of the Bell.' Both at his entrance and at the close of the work he was much cheered. The orchestral accompaniments were splendid, but there was inequality in the vocal numbers. The recitatives hung fire; there is too much narrative in the poem for the purposes of a composer, and the absence of melodious inspiration may thus be accounted for. Neither Madame Trebelli, Madame Lemmens, nor Mr. Vernon Rigby had any very tuneful solos; the bass part of the Master, sung by Herr Henschel roughly, and sometimes coarsely, is the most effective. The first part lasted one hour, and the *finale* was welcomed. During the second section the interest of the audience increased. The chorus, "Hallowed order," and the trio, "Peace benignant, gentle concord" (Mesdames Lemmens and Trebelli and Mr. Vernon Rigby), are well written. Herr Bruch's setting would gain in interest by curtailment, to bring it within one hour instead of two hours in the execution. But, on the whole, Schiller's poem is too verbose and too fragmentary for musical purposes. Herr Bruch's cantata is a clever, but is not an inspired, production. With judicious excision the piece may be improved, and then a rehearing may change our first impressions. At all events, the composer has Birmingham on his side. For the second part Sir Michael Costa resumed the *baton*, and with two such animated overtures as Rossini's 'Semiramide' and Auber's 'Fra

Diavolo' there was no lack of excitement. Madame Gerster sang Mozart's Queen of the Night *bravura*, "Gli Angui" ('Magic Flute'), encored; Miss Anna Williams, Meyerbeer's "Robert, toi que j'aime"; Mr. Lloyd, M. Gounod's "Nymphes attentives" ('Polyeucte'); Madame Patey, Giordani's "Caro mio ben" (redemanded). There were also two duets: Miss Anna Williams and Madame Patey sang Mercadante's "Dolce conforto," and Madame Gerster and Mr. Lloyd "Teco il Serba," the stirring duet from 'Il Talismano.'

Wednesday morning's performance of Rossini's oratorio, 'Moses in Egypt,' was from every point of view successful, but as the solo singers with two exceptions were the same as at Exeter Hall, namely, Madame Lemmens, Messrs. Lloyd, Cummings, W. Wells, Bridson, Santley, and Herr Henschel, no special notice is required. Madame Trebelli took the part sung by Miss Julia Elton, and Miss Anna Williams was in the place of Mdle. Enquist. Claim has been made on behalf of one Leoni, a bass, who sang a melody at the Synagogue in London, at the end of the last century, for something like the *motif* of the celebrated Prayer, and the late Dr. Gauntlett set Leoni's subject as a psalm tune in 1842; but a closer resemblance to Rossini's Prayer was subsequently found in a melody by Christian Flor, organist of Luneberg in 1692. Rossini was familiar with ancient music through the works of Father Martini, but his Prayer is not the less independent of the tunes of Flor and of Leoni. Both in theme and treatment Rossini's Prayer is original.

Beethoven's Symphony in F, No. 7, was the attractive piece in Wednesday's evening concert. As the conductor had 140 players to execute this work, more than double the number for whom it was written, he very rightly took the *tempi* more slowly than when he formerly directed the performance for the Philharmonic Society. This prudent course had the best results; never was there a finer interpretation of the *allegretto*; the *pianissimos* were perfect; the strings were played as if they were one instrument, and the wind parts were subdued exquisitely.

Clanship is not absent from Birmingham, and a local professor, Dr. C. S. Heap, was enabled to produce what was called a Concert Overture in F. As he won the Mendelssohn scholarship, it was only to be expected that his workmanship should have some good points, but the ideas were trivial and commonplace. Local feeling probably led the audience to applaud a production which is not likely to be performed out of Birmingham. The chorists, under the direction of their able trainer, had their turn of applause in a part-song 'The Silent Land,' by A. R. Gaul. It was a splendid specimen of part singing; the voices were balanced admirably.

On Thursday morning Handel's 'Messiah' was the oratorio, with Madame Lemmens, Miss Anna Williams, Madame Patey, Madame Trebelli, Messrs. Maas and Santley in the solos.

Cherubini's 'Requiem'; Schubert's 'Salve Regina,' solo by Madame Gerster; Sir M. Costa's offertorium 'Date sonitum,' solo by Mr. Santley; and Mendelssohn's 'Hymn of Praise,' with Mesdames Lemmens and Trebelli and Mr. Lloyd in the solos, were included in Friday's programme, which will be noticed in next week's *Athenæum*.

Musical Gossip.

M. RIVIERE's third and last Promenade Concert in the transept of the Crystal Palace will take place this evening (Saturday). It is stated that the success has been of a nature to justify a renewal of the entertainments.

The Blanche Cole Opera Company will perform this afternoon (August 30th), in the Alexandra Palace, the English version of M. Gounod's 'Faust,' with Madame Blanche Cole, Miss Franklein, Messrs. J. W. Turner, Ludwig,

and Celli in the cast. After this performance the opera company will commence a tour in the provinces.

THE Carl Rosa English Opera Company, after the greatest success ever experienced in Dublin, commenced last Monday a series of representations in Liverpool, where 'Mignon' was to be performed for the first time last Tuesday, with the Misses Gaylord, Burns, and J. Yorke in the cast. Mr. Rosa has engaged Madame Selina Dolaro to resume at Her Majesty's Theatre next January the part of Carmen in Bizet's opera. Madame Dolaro will undertake a tour in America in the autumn of 1880.

THE Marble Rink Promenade Concerts, Clapham Road, are continued every Tuesday evening.

THE Globe Theatre will be closed this Saturday, the 30th inst., for repairs, but will be reopened on the 6th of September (next Saturday) for the 512th performance of 'Les Cloches de Corneville'; thus the English version has far exceeded the run of the original opera in Paris. The director states that the work will be presented on its revival next week with a partially new cast as regards principals, and with a new chorus and *mise en scène*.

M. OFFENBACH's last *opéra-bouffe*, 'Madame Favart,' continues to attract audiences to the Strand Theatre. The 140th representation will take place this evening (August 30th).

WHILST 'H.M.S. Pinafore' will be presented every evening at the Imperial Theatre, as well as at morning performances during the week, Madame Katti Lanner's opera ballet troupe from Her Majesty's Theatre will appear nightly at the Aquarium, commencing next Monday.

WE referred lately in the *Athenæum* to the death of Mrs. Sartoris. The sad event has recalled the remarkable performances of this lady, when she was known as Adelaide Kemble, at Covent Garden Theatre. As early as 1834 she was one of the singers at the York Musical Festival, and subsequently sang with great success in Italy and in France. At Marseilles, in the 'Sonnambula,' Signor Catone was the tenor, who appeared at the Lyceum Theatre when the late John Mitchell was *Impresario*, Signor Puzzi director, and Sir Julius Benedict conductor. Adelaide Kemble only made her *début* at Covent Garden in 1841 (Nov. 2nd) in 'Norma,' which had a run of forty nights. In 'Semiramide' she was equally great, associated with Mrs. Alfred Shaw in the contralto part. The two artists also were very popular in Cimarosa's 'Matrimonio Segreto,' which was given in Mr. Chorley's English version. But the stay here on the lyric stage of Adelaide Kemble was short, for she left in December, 1842, when she was married to Mr. Sartoris. If there was a National Opera-house in London now, such singers as Adelaide Kemble and Mrs. Alfred Shaw would suffice to attract the most cultivated connoisseurs. It may be mentioned as a somewhat curious coincidence in family history that Miss Fanny Kemble married the American general Butler, and that the son of her sister, Mrs. Sartoris, is united to the daughter of General Grant. The wife of Mr. Santley, the baritone, is a niece of Fanny and Adelaide Kemble. There are now few surviving members of the race of great artists bearing the name of Kemble, who were the stars so long of the two theatres Covent Garden and Drury Lane, when the patents were in full force.

MDLLE. DYNA BEUMER, who made her *début* at Covent Garden Theatre at the Promenade Concerts last Saturday, and has been singing this week, has a thin soprano voice of moderate power, in quality very like that of Madame Carlotta Patti. She gave the "Shadow Song" from Meyerbeer's 'Dinorah' and "Qui la voce" from Bellini's 'Puritani,' and was very well received in both *bravura scenas*. She was a pupil in Paris of Prof. Chiaroni, and afterwards of M. Faure.

Her style and execution reflect credit on her teachers. She sang at the Conservatoire in Brussels the *scena* of Ophélie from the 'Hamlet' of M. A. Thomas, but having met with an accident, whereby her right leg is disabled, she is precluded from appearance on the stage. Madame Carlotta Patti is also lame, and though a trial was made by her on the lyric stage of the Royal Italian Opera, at the desire of her sister, Madame Adelina Patti, no expedient could conceal the lameness. Mdlle. Dyna Beumer's career will be limited to the concert room. Her name is wrongly given as Lydia in the London announcements.

At the St. George's Hall Polyglot Concerts a party of Styrian singers evidently please the audiences as much as the vocalists who have revelled in Spanish, Italian, French, English, Scotch, Irish, and German melodies. It is a pity this interesting experiment was not tried during the full season.

M. WADDINGTON, the Minister for Foreign Affairs in France, has, in reply to urgent representations as to the present defective state of the law of copyright, both as regards men of letters and musicians, recommended that the actual state of the law (*régime*) should be maintained, despite the defect of complete reciprocity. He would rely only on successive ameliorations which are likely to take place in foreign legislation, so that the future guarantees may be more effective than the clauses of the actual treaties relating to the question. M. Waddington points out that in Germany, in Italy, in Spain, in England, and in Belgium there is a happy tendency towards mutual concession, and he thinks that the recent International Literary Congress in London, at which France was represented by so many eminent writers, will powerfully contribute towards the disappearance of restrictions which still exist, and that the right of intellectual property will eventually triumph in the United States, owing to the example of so many foreign powers. M. Waddington concludes with the assurance that the question will meet with his most earnest and constant attention.

M. VAUCORBEIL has been seeking for *prime donne* in the French provinces and in the Conservatoire of Paris, as well as in foreign countries. He imported Mdlle. Leslino from Brussels and from Marseilles, where she was regarded as a Sarah Bernhardt, but, dramatic as she was in Valentine ('Les Huguenots') at her *début*, her vocal powers were not equal to the strain in a large theatre like the Paris Grand Opéra. The new Marguerite (the Queen), Mdlle. Hamann, is a pupil of M. Obin at the Conservatoire, and there were decided signs of promise in her vocalization. M. Salomon was Raoul, and M. Bortour-*esque* Marcel. The band, under M. Lamoureux, was excellent. The revival of Auber's 'Muette de Portici' ('Masaniello') will take place early next month, with novel scenic effects. M. Lassalle will be Pietro. The *Ménestrel* is urging the engagement of Signor Campobello, now in Paris, the husband of Madame Sinico; the Paris journal informs us that he is the son "des plus grands Lords d'Angleterre," and that his love of the lyric drama alone retains him at the theatre. The Opéra Comique will not be reopened before the end of next month, owing to the alterations and decorations in progress. The Théâtre du Château d'Eau has opened with the French version of Rossini's 'Barbier de Séville,' but with inferior artists and a weak orchestra.

M. VAUCORBEIL is already experiencing the contrarieties of operatic management in having to deal with exacting and refractory artists. It appears that M. Lassalle, who has to enact Pietro in the 'Muette de Portici' ('Masaniello'), was in the habit of attending late at rehearsals, to the great annoyance of other artists in the cast, chorus, and band, as well as the Impresario and conductor. The baritone was half an hour over his time on the last occasion, keeping the stage waiting. M. Vaucorbeil, moved by the

indignation of the colleagues of M. Lassalle, fined him, under the rules of the Grand Opera-house, but the singer at once demanded that his engagement should be cancelled. Perhaps the Paris Director would have had no objection to accept this cancellation if M. Lassalle had been able to pay the forfeit of 9,200*l.*, but M. Vaucorbeil knew that no such amount could be paid, and appealed to M. Turquet, the Under Secretary of Fine Arts, who at once supported the Impresario in his endeavour to maintain the discipline of the opera-house. Eventually M. Lassalle might have escaped with a forfeit of 2,000*l.*, but he has thought over the matter, and it is expected he will strike his flag and pay the fine of the Director.

AMONGST engagements at opera-houses on the Continent we find the names of Madame Harris-Zagury (American) for the Hague, Madame Dereims-Devries (Dutch) for Brussels, Mdlle. Donadio (French) for Bologna, M. Roudil (French) for Rome, Madame Nilsson (Swedish) for Madrid, Mdlle. Salla (French) for St. Petersburg, as also Señora Cepeda (Spanish), Madame Ambre (African) for New York, Mdlle. Heilbron (Dutch) for the Grand Opéra in Paris, and Madame Gerster-Gardini (Hungarian) for New York.

MDLLE. PAOLA MARIÉ and ANGELE and M. Capoul left France, on the 23rd inst., for New York, to appear first in 'La Fille de Madame Angot.'

THE once famed tenor of the Paris Opéra-Comique, Marié, the father of three French *prime donne*—Mesdames Galli-Marié, Irma Marié, and Mdlle. Paola Marié—has died at Compiègne, in his sixty-eighth year. He was a pupil of the Conservatoire, and was the original Tonio at the Salle Favart in Donizetti's 'Fille du Régiment.' At the Grand Opera-house he created the tenor parts in David's 'Herculeum,' Signor Verdi's 'Vêpres Siciliennes,' Auber's 'Cheval de Bronze,' &c. His great character was Max in the 'Freischütz.' From tenor he turned baritone, and latterly even sang bass parts.

THE Imperial Opera-house in Berlin has reopened with Meyerbeer's 'Huguenots.'

ACCORDING to the *Revista Musical*, up to the 29th of July the musical activity in Buenos Ayres has been great. Within five consecutive days there were representations of two operas by Meyerbeer, 'Les Huguenots' and 'L'Africaine,' and two by Signor Verdi, 'Don Carlos' and 'Aida,' conducted by Signor Bottesini, the double bass player, who has given a symphonic concert at the Sociedad del Cuarteto, the first that has ever taken place in South America. At the Teatro Imperial Herr Ernesto Rossi had been playing Coriolanus, King Lear, Nero, and Hamlet. A French violinist, named White, has been playing at the Mozart Club.

DRAMA

Gretchen: a Play in Four Acts. By W. S. Gilbert.

MR. W. S. GILBERT feels himself aggrieved by the withdrawal from the Olympic Theatre of his drama of 'Gretchen,' while, according to his statement, there was a profit of only ten pounds a night on the working expenses of a piece produced in mid-Lent. His remedy is to publish the book, that those who believe dramatists influenced by sordid ambitions may have some idea of the kind of encouragement sometimes meted out to writers whose aim is higher. Into the merits of the quarrel between Mr. Gilbert and the management of the Olympic we cannot enter. We can only repeat what was, in effect, stated concerning the play on its production, that it has conspicuous merits, both literary and dramatic. The publishers are Messrs. Newman & Co., of Hart Street, Oxford Street, whose first venture it is.

Le Fils Naturel. Par A. Dumas fils. Translated by T. L. Oxley. (Kerby & Edean.)

IT is probable that prose drama is one of the most difficult things in the world to translate, and therefore Mr. Oxley's attempt may not deserve to be treated harshly. Certain it is, however, that nearly all the interest, literary if not dramatic, which 'Le Fils Naturel' may possess in the original has vanished from this English version; nor, when the reader examines the characteristics of the version itself, is this very surprising. In the first place, the translator has been more prodigal of italics than any human being, except Thackeray's lady correspondents, ever was before, of which let the following short speech of Sternay's be evidence: "I did not wish to alarm you. At that time it was not certain that the disaster which has befallen us would take place. If we should lose the whole of our fortune, instead of three-fourths of it, I must work." It need hardly be pointed out that, except in the case of "certain," there is no justification whatever for this typographic emphasis, and that even there it might well be spared. These recurring italics irritate the eye not a little. Another fault of the translation is that the translator has left occasional scraps of the original French, generally in the most moving passages. "C'est un misérable," interpolated in an English drama, is absurd. Still more absurd is the leaving of a whole speech, "De plus fort en plus fort, peut-être!" which is certainly not beyond the resources of science to translate from the original tongue. These and other easily avoidable blemishes and blunders make the book, we fear we must say it, almost unreadable. M. Dumas, who has authorized this translation, is understood to be somewhat anxious for a larger audience in England, and the appearance of this version is no doubt connected with the appearance in London of the company of the Français. We can only, for M. Dumas's sake, express a hope that no unlearned and ignorant person will take his ideas of the dramatist's powers from this version of 'Le Fils Naturel.'

Dramatic Gossip.

SOME changes have been made in the cast with which 'L'Assommoir' is to be reproduced at the Ambigu-Comique. Madame Hélène Petit having been recalled to the Odéon, the rôle of Gervaise will be assumed by Mdlle. Lina Munte, who has played it with success in Brussels, Lyons, and Marseilles; Mdlle. Gabrielle Gauthier is to be the new Virginie.

THE Théâtre du Château d'Eau will reopen forthwith with a melo-drama entitled 'Le Loup de Kévergan.' A new Biblical drama, by MM. Léon and Frantz Beauvallet, entitled 'Israël,' is in preparation for this theatre.

A COMPLETE orchestra has been engaged by the Comédie Française, with a view, it is said, to the production of 'Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme.'

CONSIDERABLE alterations have been made in the Vaudeville, the opening programme of which consists of 'Une Femme qui s'en va,' 'Les Petits Oiseaux,' and 'Un Monsieur qui prend la Mouche.' A three-act drama, entitled 'La Villa Blancmignon,' by MM. Chivot, Duru, and Erny, is in preparation; MM. Parade, Delannoy, and Carre, and Madame Alexis will take part in the interpretation.

AMONG those whose statues are to ornament the new Hôtel de Ville, in Paris, are Scribe and Quinault.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—H. F.—Mrs. R. R. B.—D. M.—C. K. S.—received.

H. C. F.—Will be considered.

Secretary U.C.—Too late for this week.

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1 Butter Knife.....	0 2 9 0	0 3 6 0	0 3 9 0
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1 Square Silver.....	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 4 6
Total.....	8 19 3	11 19 6	13 0 6

Any Article to be had singly at the same prices.
An OAK CHEST to contain the above at a relative number of
Knives, &c., 2s. 15s. A Second Quality of Fiddle Pattern Table Spoons
and Forks, 2s. per doz.; Dessert, 17s.; Tea, 12s.

CARRIAGE PAID to any Railway Station.
* Samples at above rates post free.

FISH KNIVES and FORKS.

Fine Ivory Handles, Chased Blades.....

Do. do. do. Richly Chased Blades.....

Silvered ditto ditto.....

Mahogany Cases for 12 knives, 8s.; 12 knives and forks, 15s.

Fish Carvers, in Cases.....

Tea and Coffee Sets, Four Pieces.....

Dish Covers, Set of Four.....

Corner Dish, Set of Four.....

Biscuit Boxes.....

Cruet Frames.....

Butter Coolers.....

Candelabra, per Pair.....

Charet Jugs.....

Ice Jugs, from.....

Ice Pails.....

Liquor Frames, 3 Bottles.....

Soufflet Dishes.....

Teapots.....

Vegetable Dish, 2 Divisions.....

Waiters and Tea Trays.....

DESSERT KNIVES and FORKS.

Fine Ivory Handles, Plain Blades, 12 pairs.....

Finest Carved ditto, Chased Blades, 12 pairs.....

Pearl Handles, Plain Blades, 12 pairs.....

Fine Carved ditto, Chased Blades, 12 pairs.....

Silvered Handles, Plain Blades, 12 pairs.....

Silvered Handles, Chased Blades, 12 pairs.....

Mahogany Cases, 12 Knives, 10s. 6d.

REPLATING by the PATENT PROCESS.

CARRIAGE PAID to any Railway Station.

CUTLERY.—The most varied assortment of

Table Cutlery, all warranted.

The Blades are all of the Finest Steel

3-in. Ivory Handles, per doz.....

Do. do. do. to balance, do.....

Do. do. do. fine do. do.....

Do. do. do. do. do. do.....

Do. do. do. do. do. do.....

BEDSTEADS, of Best Make only. 150 Patterns

on Show.

Servants' Bedsteads.....from 10s. 6d. to 19s.

French do.....from 11s. 6d. to 25s. 6d.

Do. Iron and Brass.....from 25s. to 100s.

Half-Tester Bedsteads.....from 34s. to 97s. 6d.

Ditto, Iron and Brass.....from 72s. 6d. to 200s.

Cots, Chair Bedsteads, Couches, &c.

BEDDING MANUFACTURED on the Premises.

Extreme care is taken, even where the prices are the lowest, to
use only such materials as will wear satisfactorily.

For Bedsteads, wide.

3 Feet 6 In. 5 Feet

Straw Palliasses.....

Alva Under Mattresses.....

Best Cocoa Fibre do.....

Coloured Wool do.....

Extra Thick do.....

Best Brown Wool do.....

Good White do.....

Superior do.....

Good Serviceable Hair do.....

Good Horseshair do.....

Extra Super do.....

Extra thick do.....

French Wool and Hair do.....

Spring Mattresses, with Top Stuffing.....

Super do. Horseshair do.....

FURNITURE for BED-ROOMS.—Washstands,

Drawers, Dressing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Wardrobes, Towel-

Horses, China Toilet-Ware, Chairs, &c.

FURNITURE for DINING-ROOMS.—Sideboards,

Dining Tables, Dinner Waggon, Chairs, Easy Chairs, Couches, &c.

FURNITURE for DRAWING-ROOMS.—Couches,

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Drawers and Whatnots, Music Cabinets and Stools. The above in

Walnut, Black and Gold, and Fancy Woods.

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Sponge Baths, Best make.....6s. 3d. to 25s.

Sitz do. do.....12s. to 19s.

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Gas Furnace do. do.....120s. to 250s.

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A large assortment of Hot and Cold Plunge, Vapour, and Camp Shower
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Travelling Baths, with Cover, Strap, Lock and Key, 13s. to 45s.

REFRIGERATORS or ICE SAFES.

Best quality, ventilated.....

1 ft. 10 in. by 11 in.£4 3 0.....Second quality.

2 2 3 1 95 4 0.....£3 0 0

2 2 9 1 106 8 0.....5 0 0

3 3 3 2 07 126 0 0

3 9 9 2 19 07 0 0

Improved Cabinet do., 71. 2s. to 17l. Freezing Machines, 1l. 15s.

Freezing Pots, 8s. to 22s. Ice Moulds, 6s. 6d. Ice Spatulas, 3s. 6d.

KITCHEN REQUISITES, including Brushes and

Turnery.—Every Article for the Furnishing of Kitchens is

arranged in Four Sets, each complete in itself.

KITCHEN UTENSILS.....

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Total per Set.....

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Garden Sprinklers.....4s. 6d. to 30s.

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Garden Tools and Watering Pots.

PATENT LAWN MOWERS, 2s. to 120s.

To cut 6 inches.....1l. 3s. To cut 10 inches.....2l. 10s.

To cut 8 inches.....2l. 10s. To cut 12 inches.....4l. 10s.

Suitable for a Lady.

To cut 14 inches.....7l. 10s. To cut 16 inches.....6l. 10s.

Suitable for a Gentleman.

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Wandsworth, Wimbledon.

SATURDAY:—Stamford Hill.

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